The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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Growing Soviet-Japanese Tension in North Manchuria

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

BRITAIN AGAIN HAS THE IRISH PROBLEM ON ITS HANDS

THE recent elections in the Irish Free State—which the radical Irish say is neither Irish, nor free, nor a State—resulted in the defeat of President William Thomas Cosgrave, who for a decade has very skilfully guided the affairs of that part of the island of Ireland which constitutes the Free State. It should be stated that the word "president" is somewhat of a misnomer, the same as it has been in connection with General Chiang Kai-shek in China. The so-called president of Ireland is merely the president of the Executive Committee (or Dail as the Irish term it). Mr. Eamon de Valera, who has figured prominently in Irish politics for many years, has been elected to succeed Mr. Cosgrave, and as a result the Irish question has again come to the forefront in British politics. Mr. Cosgrave's administration was fairly conservative; Mr. de Valera's promises to be radical in the extreme. Two points stand out in the controversy between the Free State and the British Government, (1) the oath of allegiance (or fidelity) to the King; and the payment of land annuities. Mr. de Valera has thrown out the challenge that the Free State intends to abolish the oath and to discontinue the payment of the annuities. Mr. de Valera says the oath is a relic of medievalism. As regards the land annuities, these represent an annual payment by the Free State to Britain of three million pounds sterling and arise out of Acts of Parliament passed by the British Government to facilitate the purchase of landholdings by Irish tenants. Stock was issued to raise the money and the British Government guaranteed the interest. Mr. de Valera, speaking in the Irish Senate recently, said in regard to the Oath of Allegiance that they had received a mandate from the people and intended to carry it out. Their attitude was one of friendliness towards Britain; they did not want bitterness to be revived if that could be avoided, but they were going to perform their duty towards their own people. The British Conservatives are demanding that any loss in revenue from the land annuities should be recouped by an immediate tariff on Irish produce and live-stock, of which Britain takes 90 per cent. of the output of the Free State. The avowed aim of Mr. de Valera is to make the Irish Free State an absolutely independent State. The present British Government has indicated that it will under no circumstances allow such a separa-

tion to take place. The Irish Free State consists of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, Connaught and three counties of the province of Ulster. The remaining part of Ulster (six counties) forms the Government of Northern Ireland. The population of the Irish Free State is about 17,000,000; that of Nothern Ireland something over 3,000,000. The predominant religion of the Irish Free State is Roman Catholic, and that of Northern Ireland is Protestant, and the division of the island into two parts has been largely due to this fact of differences in religion.

THE FINANCIAL END OF JAPAN'S ADVENTURES IN CHINA

THE Japanese army adventures in Manchuria and China are proving exceedingly expensive luxuries. One of the results, according to statistics published in the *Japan Chronicle*, will be that the Japanese Government will find it exceedingly difficult to pursue its "positive" industrial policy unless the Chinese problems are settled. The only way open to raise money is to issue bonds and the limit of possible bond issues for the new fiscal year, April to March next year, is put at Yen 400,000,000. Half of this amount must be alloted to cover expenditure in connection with the Manchurian and Shanghai expeditions.

In accordance with instructions from the Japanese Government, the Bank of Japan has been investigating its capacity to underwrite bonds in the ensuing fiscal year, and now finds that it cannot take up more than Yen 200,000,000. The Deposits Department of the Bank, not having many idle funds, finds it difficult to grant fresh loans or make investments in bonds. The biggest amount it can possibly employ, in connection with the 1932-3 bond issue, it has informed the Government, is Yen 190,000,000. The post office life insurance fund committee can undertake only Yen 10,000,000. Thus the aggregate will be Yen 400,000,000, of which the Manchuria and Shanghai ventures will absorb half. The revenue deficits and new enterprise expenditure will have to be met with the balance of Yen 200,000,000. The Japanese government will therefore find it extremely diffcult to issue bonds for the purpose of exercising its industrial policy.

Japanese bankers in future are to make all investments in Manchuria through the Toa Kokyo Kaisha (Toa Industrial Company). This arrangement has now been made between Mr. Kadono, chairman of the Toa Company, and Mr. Yuki (Japan Industrial Bank) and other bankers. Mr. Yuki and other syndicate bankers met recently in conference to discuss their policy towards banking in Manchuria. At this meeting, Mr. Kadono, assisted by Mr. Uchida, vice-chairman, explained the position of his Company. Bankers promised to make future investments as far as possible through the Company. Mr. Kadono stated that on account of the Manchurian affair as well as the Shanghai trouble the Company could not repay the No. 2 debentures Yen 3,360,000 in value, on maturity on April 1. All bankers agreed to postpone redemption for three years at the existing interest rate of seven per cent.

The net result of the Manchuria and Chinese adventures so far is, according to statements issued from Tokyo, that trade in Manchuria has increased and in China proper has decreaed. Japanese exports to Manchuria for the month of February are stated to have increased by 84 percent over that of January; imports increased 69 percent. Japan's trade with China proper, however, showed a further decrease. Import went down by six percent and exports dropped 31 percent.

A comparison of Japanese exports and imports in relation to China, Hongkong and Manchuria for the first two months of this year with the same period of last year follows:

	Jan.-Feb. 1932	Jan.-Feb. 1931
Exports for:	(In thousand yen)	
Manchuria	1,441	1,093
North China	7,510	7,737
Central China	1,602	17,996
South China	34	681
Total	10,587	27,507
Kwantung	13,099	8,591
Hongkong	1,978	6,648
Grand total	25,664	42,746
Imports from:		
Manchuria	8,315	4,977
North China	8,152	9,330
Central China	3,932	7,751
South China	968	1,616
Total	21,367	23,674
Kwantung	20,743	18,304
Hongkong	133	57
Grand total	42,243	42,036

The periodical trade reports issued by the Japanese government show a regular adverse trade balance. The excess of imports over exports since the beginning of the year stands at about one hundred and thirty million yen at the present time. The adverse balance during the second nine days of March, for example, was more than Yen 20,000,000. Increased imports of raw cotton, wool, wheat, machinery and lumber, as well as a decrease in raw silk exports, were stated to be the causes. Japanese cotton mills purchased 2,410,000 bales of raw cotton during the first quarter of this year, according to figures released at Tokyo March 24 by the Japanese Spinners' Association, and further importation of 340,000 bales of Indian raw cotton are en route. An incident of bad omen for Japan also is that there is a movement on foot in the United States to reduce silk production, and particularly to boycott the Japanese product.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo March 28 disclosed the fact that Japan was faced with a deficit of Yen 1,660,000,000. According to estimates the expenditures in the working budget for the fiscal year of 1932 are put at Yen 1,490,000,000, inclusive of Yen 40,000,000 established for fresh enterprises, which will be submitted to the next session of the Diet for approval. The above figure, however, does not include some Yen 50,000,000 estimated for unemployment relief enterprises. The special expenditures of about Yen 200,000,000 for the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents and others are likewise not included in the above figure. When all these are included the total expenditures will be no less than Yen 1,660,000,000. The national revenue is something like Yen 1,380,000,000, which means that there will be a deficit of Yen 110,000,000. The deficit is to be met by issuing a loan, the bill for which will be submitted to the next session of the Diet for approval.

One of the principal causes of unrest in the agricultural districts in Japan is the decline in land values. Agricultural land values declined by

21 per cent last year. This figure has been ascertained by the Imperial Society from its recent survey into the prices of farm land transactions last year. In Toyama prefecture the fall was as much as 36 per cent. The 1930 survey showed a shrinkage of seven per cent from the 1929 survey so that the present fall is clear evidence of an agricultural panic. The decreased earnings from farm products are stated to be chiefly responsible. In many localities the land value dropped on account of forced sales.

Banknotes in circulation in Japan as of March 19 totalled Yen 1,009,620,000, according to an announcement made at Tokyo March 24 by the Bank of Japan. A specie reserve of Yen 430,418,000 and a security reserve of Yen 579,203,000 were held by the Bank of Japan on the same date, according to the statement.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo March 24 is authority for the statement that according to an investigation made by the State Department of the American Government, the total amount of American capital invested in Japan during the two years of 1930 and 1931 is estimated at G$453,589,000. Approximately 50 American commercial and industrial firms have interests in the investment. These American investments, it may be stated, are a great factor in "steadying" American opinion as regards taking any precipitate drastic action in reference to Japan's adventures in China.

MANILA READY TO WELCOME DISTRESSED AMERICANS

SHORTLY following the outbreak of the Shanghai trouble occasioned by the Japanese miliary intervention into the Shanghai district, an inquiry was sent to Manila regarding the availability of that city as a place of refuge for American citizens who might be forced to evacuate Shanghai. As a result of this inquiry the chapter of the American Red Cross at Manila sent a letter to Major Arthur Bassett, formerly head of the American Red Cross chapter at Shanghai wherein was outlined Manila's plans for caring for Americans who might be forced to evacuate Shanghai as a result of Japanese military activities. Owing to the extensive preparations which were made at Manila, the following letter from the manager of the Red Cross chapter in that city is of special interest:

"Prior to receiving an official inquiry as to whether Manila was prepared to receive a large number of American women and children in case of evacuation, the American Red Cross in Manila had already taken steps to meet such an eventuality. This action was taken when it appeared that events in Shanghai were becoming serious. A Red Cross Committee consisting of representative women in Manila was formed under the Chairmanship of Miss Margaret Wolfson. Mr. Thomas J. Wolff, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the American Red Cross in the Philippines, called together a group of business men to prevent any rise in rents and hotel rates due to the influx of Americans.

"Upon receipt of an official inquiry regarding the readiness of Manila to take care of American civilians in event of evacuation, the work of the Committeee was intensified and very definite arrangements were made to meet the situation. Sub-Committees on Information, Housing, Transportation, Schools, Health, etc. were appointed. Furnished homes, apartments, hotel accommodations were listed at reduced prices. By the action of the Acting Governor-General, all leases on the Government Center in Baguio were cancelled until March 15th. The Army authorities announced that they were prepared to take care of a large number of families at Fort Wm. McKinley. The Red Cross Branch at Baguio was called into action. It is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 persons could be taken care of comfortably in the beautiful Summer Capital. Arrangements were made with the Manila Railroad Company to have special trains in readiness, on twenty-four hours notice, to transfor incoming Americans from Shanghai directly from the ship to Baguio.

"The Committee on Schools made arrangements with the famous Brent's School in Baguio to undertake to conduct a Summer School for the American children evacuated from Shanghai.

"The Committee on Information, from the beginning of the emergency, met all boats, prepared to give advice and assistance to incoming passengers from Shanghai regarding hotels, apartment houses and any other forms of assistance in order to help these visitors to get comfortably located.

"In other words, a thorough and efficient organization was set up to take care of any emergency that may arise on account of the evacuation of American civilians from Shanghai to Manila. During this crisis the value of America's outpost in the Far East as a place of temporary refuge in times of emergency was demonstrated beyond any doubt.

"I wish to assure you on behalf of the Philippines Chapter of the American Red Cross, Mr. Thomas J. Wolff, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss Margaret Wolfson, Chairman of the Emergency Committee, that the Red Cross in the Philippines is at all times prepared to cooperate in times of crisis similar to that through which you have just passed."

CHARLES H. FORSTER, *Manager*

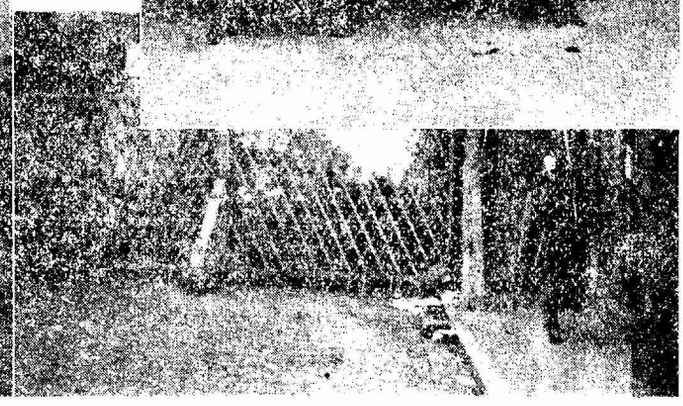
Manila, P. I., March 15, 1932.

THE ASSASSINATION CULT IN JAPAN

THE Manchurian and Shanghai adventures as matters of public interest in Japan have given way to the revelations which the Japanese police have uncovered in connection with the recent assassination of public officials in Japan. According to investigations made so far, one of the prime movers in the recent assassinations of Finance Minister Inoue and Baron Dan, the Mitsui director, is a Japanese priest named Nissho. Priest Nissho was stubbornly reticent and defied examination by the Metropolitan police until March 17, when he confessed. The scathing questioning by the police, combined with the arrest of nearly all the members of the dare-to-die party which later proved to consist of twenty, and of whose arrest Priest Nissho was informed, broke him down. He confessed that he was in reality the ringleader of the party and narrated the full details of the dreadful work. It was at their headquarters in an unoccupied house near the residence of Seigo Gondo, the savant of Japanese classics who was once summoned to the Metropolitan Police but later released, at Yoyogi on the outskirts of Tokyo where the assassination party with Priest Nissho as central figure, used to meet between December last and the beginning of March. In the middle of January last, Priest Nissho planned the assassinations of six prominent Japanese, and instructed Instructor Furuichi, Konuma, Hishinuma, Kurozawa, Takura and Tanaka as their assassins, each to aim at one man.

The following are the instructions Priest Nissho gave them in connection with the carrying out of the assassination: (1.) Assassination to be

SOME WHO WILL NOT FORGET THE JAPANESE INVASION



Left—Some of the women workers who were wounded when the Japanese bombed the Wing-On Cotton mill.

Left Center—A few of the thousands of Chinese refugees driven from their homes in the Shanghai district who are being cared for in concentration camps in Shanghai.

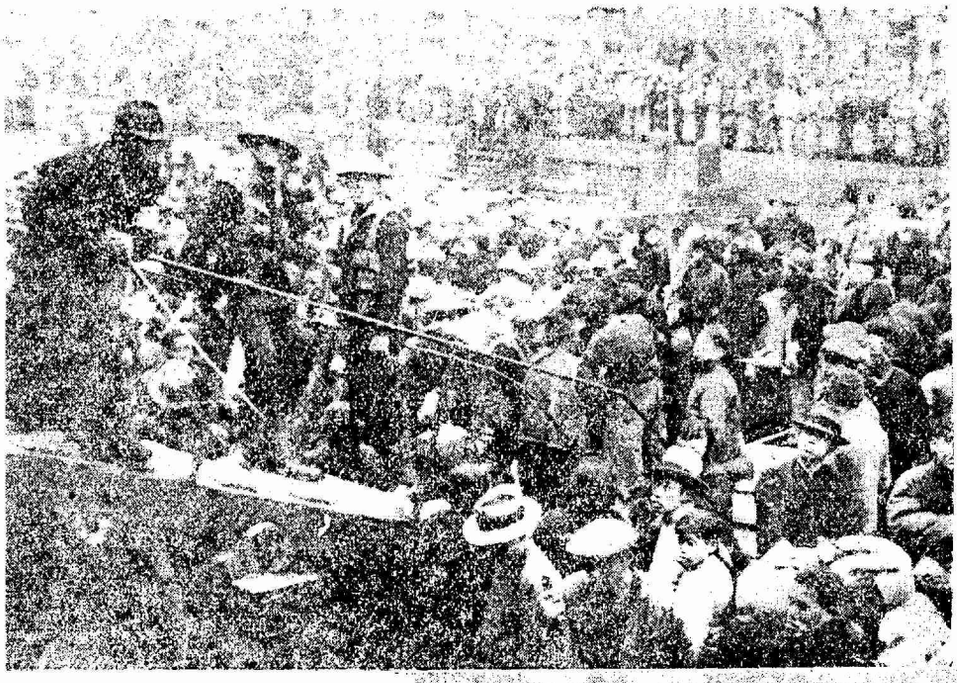
Center Right—Some of the thousands of homeless children from the Chapei district. In hundreds of cases it has been impossible to find the parents of these innocent victims of the Japanese invasion.

Left below—Typical scene on any street and road in the Shanghai district; terrified civilians fleeing from Japanese ruthlessness.

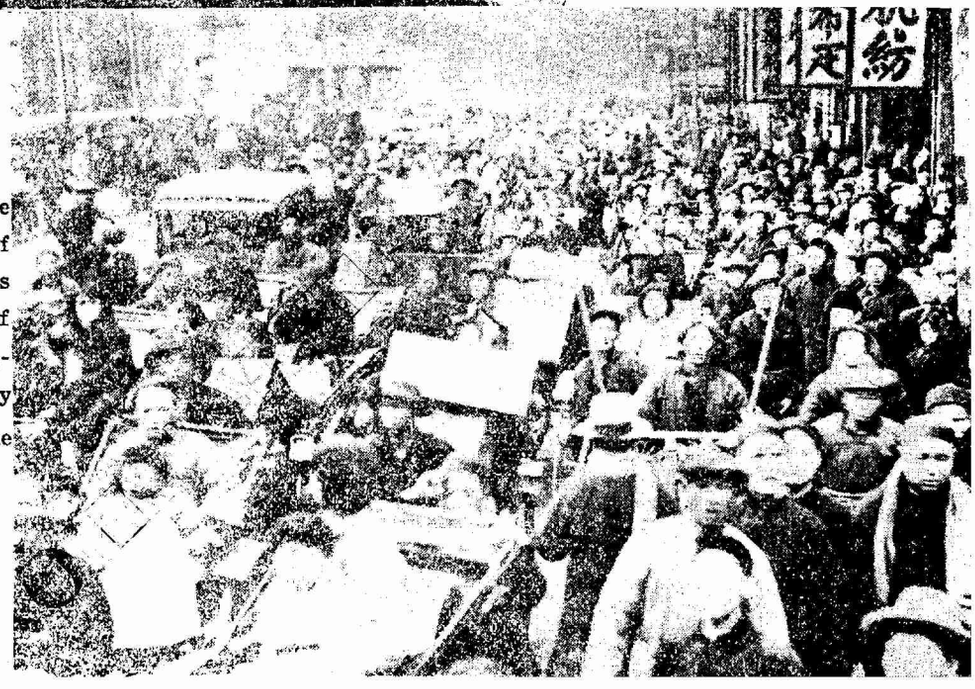
Right below—Behind this gate leading into the French Concession are crowded thousands of terrified Chinese civilians who are trying to find safety in the foreign administered sections.

carried out single-handed; (2.) aiming will be inaccurate if at a distance of 6 feet and farther, and, therefore, should better be within 6 feet, or in very close touch with the object; (3.) torture will inevitably follow for particulars of the names and addresses of party members when arrested, but under no circumstance should a member give such particulars; (4.) when put to torture, members should recall to their minds the torture the Great Priest Nichiren underwent; (5.) members should determine before carrying out the plan to sacrifice their lives for the cause of their party.

"All right" was the cypher to be used to indicate that the necessary detection of the people they were shadowing had finished. On receipt of the cypher, Priest Nissho instructed Furuichi to hand over the necessary weapon to members, giv-



Typical scene on any Shanghai jetty where tens of thousands of Chinese civilians, innocent victims of Japanese invasion, are crowding the ships for places in the interior or, if they have sufficient money, for Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow or elsewhere. The crush has been so dense that foreign marines have had to take charge to prevent rioting when a new ship pulls into the dock.



Trying to get away from the Japanese occupied sections of Shanghai. According to figures released by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai more than 800,000 Chinese have fled from the city to other places because of the Japanese invasion.

ing at the same time the final instructions as above mentioned.

As a result of the examination by the Metropolitan police of Toshiyuki Takura, student of the Kyoto Imperial University, the would-be assassin of Baron Wakatsuki, it was discovered that there were other students of the university who were in touch with him. The Metropolitan police thereupon dispatched two detectives to Kyoto to look into the movement of members of a society of which Takura was a member. Takura later confessed that when Baron Wakatsuki was in the Kwansai district during the recent election campaign, he followed the ex-Premier in an attempt to kill him. According to his confession, Takura, in Tokyo, visited Mr. Gondo, savant of Japanese classics, through whose introduction he met Instructor Furuichi, leader of the dare-to-die party. In January last he got a pistol from Furuichi and the role assigned to him then was the assassination of Baron Wakatsuki. On February 4 when the Baron left Tokyo for the Kwangsi district in connection with the recent general election, he took the same train as the Baron, and unsuccessfully shadowed the Baron to Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, looking for an opportunity. When the Baron returned Takura he loitered near the Baron's residence in Hongo-ku. On the 29th he found a room to let at Fujimicho in Hongo-ku which he has since occupied, waiting for an opportunity to carry out the murder. Takura, according to the *Japan Chronicle*, confessed that in the list of high officials whose assassinations they were to attempt, in addition to Mr. Inoue and Baron Dan, were Premier Inukai, Baron Wakatsuki, Mr. Tokonami, the Railway Minister, Mr. Mitsuchi, Minister of Communications, and two other leaders in financial circles.

The Tokyo authorities have expressed the opinion that there must be several other bodies united in "Extreme Right" tendencies, and in

concert with the procuratorial authorities they have instituted further search for the discovery of central figures behind the scene. On March 15 the police raided the house of Mr. Kano, leader of a reactionary party, and confiscated a roll with the names of 19 members of the party including those of Hishinuma and Konuma, the assassins of Baron Dan and Mr. Inoue, former Minister of Finance.

According to a statement by one of the accused named Kurozawa, he and Hishinuma competed in shadowing Baron Dan, but Hishinuma was the first to give the agreed-on cypher to Priest Nissho. As for Tanaka and Takura, both Imperial University students, they aimed at Baron Wakatsuki. Tanaka told Priest Nissho that he had once interviewed Mr. Tokonami, when he was give a pistol with instructions to murder Mr. Tokonami.

Priest Nissho supplemented his first confession by saying that Foruichi, Konuma, Hishinuma, Kurozawa, Takura and Tanaka belonged to the first group, but that he had a second group also consisting of six members including Yoshitaka Yomoto and Shohachiro Ikebukuro, both students of the Tokyo Imperial University, Kenji Mori, a student of the Kyoto Imperial University, etc. for the murder of another six men of social importance. Arrangements had also been made with a certain source for the supply of pistols at a moment's notice.

With regard to Kenji Mori and Tsuyoshi Hoshi, students of the Kyoto Imperial University, who were examined by the Kyoto police since their arrest March 17 they were found also involved in the plot and conducted to Tokyo under escort of two detectives of the Metropolitan police. In a note-book which the police found in possession of Mori, he mentioned, "Regret that my life has been prolonged. My heart burns with a feeling of regret."

The recent assassinations figured in the Japanese Upper House in Tokyo, March 24. Sensational interpellations were delivered Mr. Giichi Matsumura who, after denouncing the inability of the authorities to "touch certain figures in the background" questioned the war minister, General Araki, regarding a report "that a member of the bulwarks of the state" has been active behind the "blood brotherhood." When asked to be more explicit Mr. Matsumura retorted that the man to whom he referred "died a hero's death, and therefore out of respect for his widow I did not mention who he was." While neither refuting nor confirming the allegation General Araki asserted that "bushido" forbade dastardly murders but he admitted that junior officers and men "might be liable to be incited from without and to be carried away by patriotic fever." General Araki regretted this tendency and declared that a strict guard was being kept against a possible outbreak of this kind.

On March 28 the Metropolitan Police arrested 12 "leftish" elements on the charges of organizing secret societies for the Red cultural movement. Most of the accused, according to *Rengo*, are recipients of high education, including many graduates of the Imperial University, and men of literature. According to police officials, the authorities first obtained conclusive proof that Katsujiro Yamada, ex-Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, who was also arrested, had been financing the "shady" movements.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS MAKE NO PROGRESS

THE extent to which the Japanese military authorities should withdraw their forces in the Shanghai area proved to be the stumbling block to progress in the peace negotiations held during the week, as also had been the case in the previous wek. Briefly put, the situation is that the Chinese delegates have insisted that the Japanese forces should withdraw to districts adjacent to the International Settlement, while the Japanese stated that the line from Woosung, through Kiangwan, to Chapei, represented the extreme limit of the concessions they could make. In view of the wide differences between the Chinese and Japanese points of view a military sub-committee has been appointed by the conference to study the details of the withdrawal of the opposing forces. The sub-committee includes two Chinese, Gen. Huang Chang and Mr. T. W. Kwok; three Japanese, Major-General Tashiro, Lt.-Com. Abe, and Captain Kita, with the military attaches of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, Col. G. Badham-Thornhill, Lt.-Col. A. Bonavita, Col. E. Frattini, and Lt.-Col. Walter Scott Drysdale, assisting.

The Japanese delegates at the various peace conferences reiterated the same stock phrase that has been heard so often before during the past several months, that "our main concern is to insure the safety of Japanese lives and property." The Japanese military leaders stated that their representatives had not attempted to take undue advantage of their favorable strategic position around Shanghai and that no military pressure of any kind is being exercised. The *North China Daily News*, principal British organ in Shanghai, in its issue of March 28, hinted that a certain amount of dissension existed between Chinese civil government and military officials. While it was conceded that the Nanking authorities might be sincere in their desire for a settlement of outstanding Sino-Japanese difficulties, doubt was expressed concerning the attitude of certain Chinese military factions. It was alleged that other Chinese units are jealous over the large amounts of money acquired from abroad by the Nineteenth Route Army as a result of the campaign about Shanghai. A definite peace settlement would dissipate any hopes of sharing in like awards. Incidental to the disposition of the money sent by Chinese from abroad, eight wounded veterans of the 19th Route Army made a demonstration at the Chinese Red Cross hospital in Avenue Haig March 26, and insisted that they would not leave until arrangements had been made that the wounded soldiers there would receive a share of the $3,000,000 which had been donated by Overseas Chinese, also five months wages overdue,

compensation according to disability, and maintenance funds until they could become self-supporting. The demonstrating warriors were later turned over to the Chinese military authorities by the French police.

The Cantonese generally oppose any peace with Japan, at least on any of the suggested terms. The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton cabled to Nanking opposing the Japanese peace terms March 25. It is understood that the Canton Committee objects to the establishment of a neutral zone at Shanghai and is also opposed to any prohibition of anti-Japanese movements in China. The Canton Committee, according to reports from Chinese sources, is in favor of prolonged resistance against Japanese aggression. The telegram recording the views of the Cantonese was sent to Nanking and was signed by General Chen Chai-tong, Li Chung-jen, Tang Shao-yi and Dr. C. C. Wu.

General Chen Chai-tong, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese armies, is reported to have proceeded to his home at Fancheng, in order to avoid contact with agents of Northern generals and politicians, several of whom arrived in the south recently, among them delegates representing General Ho Ying-ching, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan.

Heated discussions were reported as having taken place at the meeting of the military subcommittee in Shanghai March 28. The Chinese are insisting that the Japanese shall retire from Chapei entirely, where the Japanese are holding the principal station of the Shanghai-Nanking railway line, or rather they are holding the ruins of it after it had been repeatedly bombed by Japanese airplanes. The Japanese are understood to be insisting upon the retention of their forces at Changhuapang, near Woosung, among other reasons because large quantities of their ammunition is stored there. The question of fixing a time limit for the Japanese withdrawal is also proving to be one of the points on which the Chinese and Japanese delegates disagree. The Japanese have been rather indefinite on this point, and at any event they say it is useless to consider the time of withdrawal until the question of the points to which they are to withdraw has been fixed upon.

Information from Japanese sources is to the effect that the Chinese are also demanding full freedom of movement for their troops without awaiting the outcome of the Round Table Conference. The Chinese point of view is that any restriction on the movements of the Chinese troops, once all hostilities have ceased officially and the Japanese have withdrawn, would be a violation of Chinese sovereignity. The Japanese position on the matter of freedom of Chinese troop movement is that if Chinese troops are free to move immediately on the recognition of peace, there is nothing to prevent them from reoccupying all the territory adjacent to Shanghai as rapidly as the Japanese force evacuates. This would nullify the entire results of the Japanese campaign, in their opinion, and leave the previously encountered difficulties free to occur all over again.

GROWING SOVIET-JAPANESE TENSION IN NORTH MANCHURIA

RECENT telegrams from Manchuria are anything but reassuring and as the days go by the possibility of a rupture between Japan and Soviet Russia is more and more being discussed. Several of the Soviet newspapers have already hinted that the United States and Soviet Russia might join hands in a policy opposed to the Japanese, and although anything of that sort is undoubtedly a matter for the distant future, it is not at all to be considered as beyond the bounds of possibility. *Reuter* telegrams from Harbin during the week indicated that the chaos in the Japanese puppet state of Manchuria is becoming more critical as a result of the constant raids on the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is to be remembered that the Soviet Union has a half interest in the railway and it is all a question of how would much longer the Soviet Union will tolerate the present situation without seeking to use her troops to defend her interests. And if she does send her troops into Manchowkuo what will be the attitude of Japan? Raids by General Ting Tsao's troops or by irregular bands on the Chinese Eastern railway are matters of almost everyday occurrence. Judging from the reports to hand, many railway employees have been tortured and robbed of all their belongings and many have been kidnapped. So long as it is possible to run trains on the eastern line it would seem that the Soviet officials have decided to maintain a neutral attitude. However, in case it becomes impossible to maintain the train service owing to the constant raids, the general opinion in Harbin is that the Soviet then would be within its rights in insisting upon the use of Soviet troops to act as guards.

If the situation does not improve quickly, it is regarded as certain that the Soviet will be forced to take action. And if she insists upon using her own troops to guard the railway the question will immediately arise as to Japan's attitude.

It was reported in Harbin March 28 that an armored train had been sent from Hailar to Manchuli, evidently intended to be sent into Siberia. Reports reaching Harbin declare that all *lishent* —individuals deprived of their rights as citizens— are being evacuated from Vladivostock and the surrounding district to towns in Siberia. It is stated that over 3,000 persons, irrespective of age, have already been evacuated. Chientao has also once more become a storm center owing to the revolt of Wang Teh-lin's troops and uprisings of communists. A party of "outlaws," in an attempt at Patungkou, occupied a branch of the Chinese Public Safety Bureau in that neighborhood March 26 and seized all arms and ammunition stored there. Afterward, they retreated in the direction of Chungkou.

The following telegrams by the *Rengo* service are typical of almost daily reports of a similar character.

Mukden, March 28.

The Kirin provincial forces are now engaged in a battle with the bandit troops in defence of Nungan City, a short distance nothwest of Changchun. On receipt of reports that the situation is unfavorable for the Kirin forces, the Japanese railway garrison stationed here left for Nungan at 2 o'clock this afternoon in conjunction

with the garrison which rushed from Changchun yesterday.

Changchun, March 28.

According to a despatch received by the Prefectural Office here a party of 100 policemen from the Kirin Police Station was surrounded by the bandit troops this afternoon when they were proceeding to Nungan by 6 trucks. All of the were either taken prisoner or surrendered to the insurgents.

Harbin, March 28.

Owing to the bandit invasion the city of Nungan is in great danger at present. A part of the Japanese troops stationed here under command of Lientenant-General Tamon has completed all preparations to proceed to Nungan at a moment's notice. As Nungan City is a very important place from the viewpoint of maintaining peace and order in the Capital of Manchu Kou it has been decided to station a powerful body of Japanese troops there after the present insurgents have been repulsed.

Mukden, March 28.

Some 400 bandits on horseback gathered in the district of Kanwangtsai, 35 Chinese miles west of Tashan Station on the trunk like of the South Manchuria Railway, and came into collision with the Public Safety Forces yesterday afternoon in their attempt to invade the railway zone. The insurgents are in possession of two guns. The Japanese garrison stationed at Tahsichao is planning to supress the bandits at a stroke.

Changchun, March 29

The four motor-trucks which were captured by bandits yesterday afternoon, while on their way to Nungan from Changchun, were loaded with 200,000 rounds rifle ammunition and 50,000 rounds of trench mortar-shells. The motor-trucks were hurrying to the rescue of Chinese troops, the ammunition having been issued by the Kirin Arsenal. The ammunition is now in the hand of bandits.

Mukden, March 29

The Fengtien Arsenal, which is situated within the walled city of Mukden, was early this morning suddenly attacked by some 200 plain-clothes gunmen. They were repulsed after a severe encounter by a Japanese detachment which was on guard duty at the arsenal.

Our Japanese "Puppet" Government---Congratulations to Carney and Hughes!

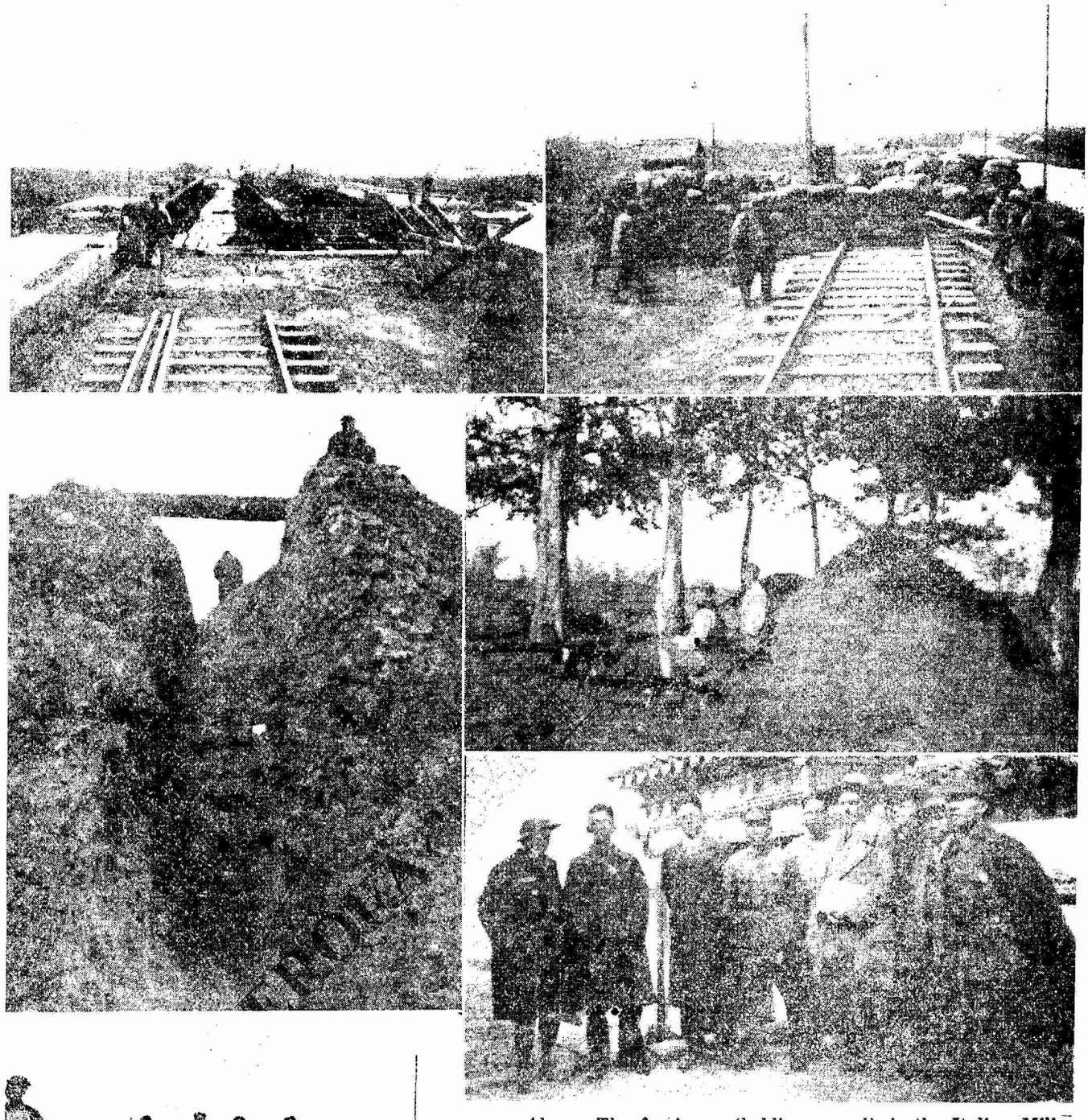
SOME readers doubtless will object to our designation of the new Municipal Council of the International Settlement as a Japanese "puppet" government, but the facts speak for themselves: There isn't a single man on the new Council who doesn't owe his election to Japanese votes. On the other hand the two members of the preceding Council, J. W. Carney, American and A. J. Hughes, Briton, both of whom we understand openly opposed Japanese military policy in Hongkew, were defeated. They were defeated because they failed to receive any of the Japanese 682 votes which were cast in the municipal election. Therefore Messrs. Carney and Hughes are to be congratulated. Two other members of the preceding Council, E. B. Macnaghten, Chairman and G. W. Sheppard, Vice-Chairman, who also openly opposed Japanese activities, apparently didn't have sufficient courage to submit their names for re-election. They knew they would receive no Japanese votes and apparently decided to retire rather than face certain defeat. We are not sufficiently well informed regarding the status of Mr. Hughes to discuss his case intelligent, but the fact that he is connected with an important Chinese insurance company was probably sufficient to cause the Japanese to vote against him. But with Mr. Carney the case was different. The Americans had been assured of two places on the Council and had every reason to expect the election of both their candidates, but as stated in the foregoing, Mr. Carney probably was too outspoken in his opposition to Japanese ruthlessness in Hongkew. As a matter of fact rumors are in circulation that Mr. Carney was informed several days before the election that he would receive no Japanese votes; hence we are disclosing no secret when we state that the American community, individually and collectively, was disgusted when they read the statement by Mr. Fukushima in the *North China Daily News* (March 23) expressing his regret at the defeat of Mr. Carney. To quote Mr. Fukushima's statement, "So far as I know the Japanese voters had intended casting their votes for the two American candidates, hence Mr. Carney's defeat came as something of a surprise. It is particularly a pity, since at this time all nations need to maintain a solid front during the crisis the Settlement is passing through." This statement by Mr. Fukushima is particularly nauseating in view of the fact that the Japanese voters held a conference prior to the polling and instructed their voters how to vote in the election and more, the Japanese voters were each provided with a written slip showing candidates to be scratched. Why the Japanese didn't "scratch" Mr. Raven, the other American candidate is not known. Some think they did not wish to make their animosity toward Americans too apparent, while others think that the Japanese may entertain hopes of "winning over" Mr. Raven to their point of view on such vital questions as Settlement extension, annexation of Chapei, or whatever other ambitions the Japanese may "have up their sleeves," in the not distant future.

In order that the public, both in China and abroad, may understand the real status of the new "puppet" Council that has been elected, we reprint herewith the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates with the votes each received:

Successful Candidates		
K. Fukushima	(Japanese)	1218
O. Okamoto	(Japanese)	1210
H. E. Arnhold	(British)	1162
A. D. Bell	(British)	986
N. Leslie	(British)	895
F. J. Raven	(American)	882
P. W. Massey	(British)	846
J. J. Bahnson	(Danish)	843
B. D. F. Beith	(British)	840
Unsuccessful Candidates		
J. W. Carney	(American)	734
A. J. Hughes	(British)	589
A. de C. Sowerby	(British)	418
A. M. Cannan	(British)	390
G. E. Marden	(British)	334
H. M. Cumine	(British)	244

The total number of votes cast in the election was 1,472, of which number the Japanese cast 682 or somewhat less than half the total. The number of Japanese voters in the International Settlement is approximately 790, hence only about 108 failed to vote despite the fact that it had been officially announced a short time previously

FIRST PICTURES FROM THE NEW CHINESE DEFENCE LINES



Above—The foreigner (holding parcel) is the Italian Military Attache on a trip to the Chinese front.

Top Left—Important Henli River bridge which was air-bombed by the Japanese on March 2 and completely destroyed by the Chinese on March 26 to block the threatened Japanese advance.

Top Right—Chinese defence at the end of the Henli bridge.

Center Left—Well constructed Chinese trench somewhere along the front.

Center Right—Chinese outpost watching for Japanese invaders.

Lower Left—The Review's correspondent, Mr. Hoh Chieh-shiang observing trench-construction on the Chinese front.

that most of the Japanese community had evacuated to Japan because of the recent trouble. It was therefore considered rather remarkable that the Japanese despite the war situation were able to get out 682 voters out of a possible 790.

In order that persons not familiar with Shanghai's antiquated form of voting may understand the situation it should be explained that this International Settlement with a population of approximately 1,000,000 is controlled by a Municipal Council elected by local foreign ratepayers, that is voters who must either own real-

estate or pay a minimum rental of Tls. 50 a month on real-estate owned by somebody else. The vast Chinese population, although in recent years "granted" five seats on the Council, actually has little to say about the operation of the local government. The real power rests in the hands of a small group of foreigners and since the Japanese constitute the only foreign group that possesses military unity and is amenable to official instruction, the Japanese actually control the situation. By deducting the Japanese 682 votes from the totals received by each candidate in the list one can easily determine how much each successful candidate is indebted to the Japanese for his election. There are many ugly rumors in circulation regarding "promises" or "commitments" which certain of the successful candidates made to the Japanese in order to get the Japanese votes, but we leave that to the future which will tell the story—perhaps too pointedly for the comfort of American and European residents who may sooner or later rebel at the prospect of living under a Japanese "puppet" government in Shanghai!

Japan Threatens Withdrawal from the League

FURTHER rumblings were heard during the week of Japan's intention to withdraw from the League of Nations. The point at issue is the application of Article XV of the League, an important provision of which is Paragraph 6 which provides that if a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members other than the parties to the dispute the members of the League agree that they *will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendation of the report.* Provision is made in other parts of the Covenant for action of various kinds, particularly for an economic boycott against an offending member. According to Paragraph 2 the parties to the dispute are to communicate to the Secretary General as promptly as possible statements of their case, together with all relevant facts and explanations regarding the dispute and terms of settlement as the Council may deem appropriate. It is to be remembered that the man at the head of the Japanese Foreign Office is Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, who as the head of the Japanese delegation forcibly, one might almost say impudently, put forward Japan's case when the League Council first was convened to consider the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Telegrams from Geneva indicate that the intimations from Tokyo that Japan will withdraw from the League are considered by League leaders to be trial balloons by Japan intended to scare the League Enquiry Commission away from Manchuria. However that may be, the trend at present is for Japan eventually to declare its withdrawal from the League. In this connection Washington authorities are quoted as stating that such action on the part of Japan might be a step in the direction of "Asia for the Asiatics policy." It was recalled at Washington that in any event it would require two years to effect a complete separation from the League and thus there is ample time for an adjustment of any present difficulties.

The salient points of the benefit which Japan will acquire with her withdrawal are officially pointed out in a *Rengo* message as follows:

> "1. Disputes between the League and Japan, which afford an undesirable influence on the world peace, will cease to exist.
>
> "2. Needless intervention of the League in the settlement of the Sino-Japanese problems will be removed, thus, giving an opportunity to China to realize her responsibility for the solution of the pending problems with Japan.
>
> "3. Japan will be able to escape from the present sacrificing international relations and restore the relations based upon reality. In the free position newly acquired Japan will renew the relations with the Powers and contribute to the permanent peace in the Far East and the entire world."

It may be fairly assumed that Japan's attitude toward the League will a great deal be influenced by the outcome of the negotiations at Shanghai. Should the Japanese feel that the Chinese are proving entirely too recalcitrant it is quite within the bounds of possibility that Japan may decide to withdraw from the League in order to have a free hand to make a formal declaration of war against China and then commence a real war against China with an incidental declaration. A formal declaration by Japan of war against China would put Japan in position to commence a blockade against China importing war material, which China, under existing conditions, is free to do.

Somewhat belated, the Japanese military authorities have admitted the fact that their casualties during the comparatively brief period of fighting in the Shanghai area were double those of the whole Manchurian campaign, and even at that there is some doubt as to whether the Japanese have admitted the full extent of their losses. According to advices from Tokyo beginning of the week the casualties in the Shanghai area comprised 624 dead and 1,771 wounded, these figures including both land and naval forces. The figures given for the entire Manchurian campaign were 382 killed and 837 wounded. The ashes of 264 officers and soldiers of the Japanese army were sent to Japan end of last week by the Japanese steamer *Shiragi Maur.*

Various withdrawals of Japanese troops from the Shanghai area were carried out during the week, but according to Chinese official statements issued at Nanking March 25, the number of Japanese forces in Shanghai, Chenju, Kiangwan and Woosung, including naval parties, was estimated at 63,000. According to the Chinese reports, the Japanese 14th Division, numbering 20,000, is now in the first line of defense, while the Japanese forces at the rear total 18,000. These, it is said, are reinforced by 10,000 additional men in the form of railway corps, anti-Aircraft corps and 6,000 marines. The Japanese forces are reported to be equipped with 160 airplanes and 60 tanks and armored cars. The Chinese claim that further Japanese reinforcements were landed at Liuho beginning of this week.

The League Commission to investigate the situation in Manchuria departed from Shanghai March 26 for Nanking, where it received as hearty a welcome as it did in Shanghai. Lord

(Continued on page 158)

China's Case Presented to League Commission by Nanking Leaders

China's case with reference to the Japanese invasion was ably presented to the League's Commission of Enquiry by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, at Nanking, March 25. Mr. Wang's address was made in the course of a tiffin at the Ministry of Railways and Dr. Lo's address was made at a dinner in the Chinese Overseas hotel. The principal point made by Mr. Wang was: "China respects international treaty rights, but she cannot tolerate the Manchurian puppet government nor accept any demand for an extension of the Settlement area in Shanghai."

IN the course of his speech, Mr. Wang said: "While passing through Woosung and Shanghai you must have seen in their vicinities the pathetic scene of our cultural institutions and commercial and industrial establishments virtually reduced to ashes by the combined Japanese military, naval and air forces. Thousands of lives were destroyed, innumerable workmen reduced to unemployment, countless students rendered idle, hordes of women and children newly widowed and orphaned and made homeless. The situation has assumed alarming proportions and what you have seen all along the waterway represents only an imperfect, even if vivid, picture of the wanton destruction by the Japanese invaders of Woosung and Shanghai since January 28.

"But the more painful scenes further away from the Woosung creek and those in Manchuria may easily be imagined and inferred. Gentlemen, both China and Japan, being signatories of the Covenant of the League of Nations, are under the solemn obligation to preserve peace and to suppress war. Unfortunately the state in which China and Japan find themselves is nothing short of that of war. I must here however solemnly declare that China is in no way responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs, since the persistent aggression of Japan has made a policy of self-defence both necessary and legitimate.

"Ever since September 18 last year, when Japan forcibly seized the north-eastern provinces known abroad as Manchuria, China has continued to observe her obligations to the League of Nations, confident that the League would effect a fair and just settlement of the conflict. China has so far accepted in good faith all the resolutions passed by the Council of the League, resolutions which Japan however has persisted in ignoring. More recently Japan has invaded the south-east of China in complete disregard of the resolution passed by the special session of the Assembly of the League. In so doing Japan is therefore not only an aggressor against China's territorial and administrative integrity and sovereignty, but has also flagrantly violated the most solemn international agreements.

"On behalf of the National Government I now desire to place before you the hope and aspirations of the Chinese people. The National Government of China, in compliance with the will of the founder of the Chinese Republic, has endeavored to secure for China international freedom and equality which constitute the indispensible connexions for China's national and racial existence. China did in fact put forward these demands in statements made at the Versailles peace conference and at the Washington Conference. Subsequently, during 1927, the Kuomintang Government and its national revolutionary army, starting out from Canton, effected China's unification and these demands became more vehement and articulate. This desire for national independence and international equality, being inherent in awakening the nation, is therefore most essential in any nation in the struggle for existence, and is certainly not anti-foreign in nature. This is a fact which deserves your most serious consideration.

"Not only is China not antagonistic to foreigners but she has also respected the solemn treatles she made with the foreign Powers. Although China has called for the abolition of the existing unequal treaties she has never proposed to effect such abolition without the consent of the parties concerned. China is quite convinced that the abrogation of the unilateral treaties and the conclusion of those based upon the principle of equality and reciprocity is not only necessary to her continued national existence but is also beneficial to the interest of all the Powers concerned. I am therefore sure that the Powers will co-operate with China in achieving this common object.

China's Sincerity

"One illustration may serve to prove China's sincerity in respecting legitimate treaty rights. During Japan's recent invasion of Woosung and Shanghai the Japanese used the International Settlement as a landing place and a base of operations. This put the Chinese defence forces at a great disadvantage and has caused unnecessarily heavy losses. But China, respecting the treaties, has from the beginning to the end refrained from violating the neutrality and endangering the security of the Settlement. Thus when Japan opened fire from the International Settlement the Chinese army did not fire back into the Settlement in order to avoid damages in the territory under international jurisdiction. From this fact alone you can gauge the patience and restraint of the Chinese Government and people.

"Gentlemen, when you passed through Japan en route to China you must have been informed that the Chinese people are engaged in an anti-Japanese campaign, in a boycott of Japanese goods. Now it should be pointed out that the Chinese people have resorted to such activities only as a result of Japan's aggressive measures. It may be recalled that in 1915 Japan presented to China an ultimatum forcing her to sign the infamous Twenty-One Demands. As a consequence, then as now, the Chinese people were impelled to refrain from trading with the Japanese. In 1928 the Tsinan tragedy produced the same unfortunate consequences and ever since September 18 the ill-feeling of the Chinese people towards the Japanese has increased with every new attack Japan has launched in China. In view of the fact that China has originally no antagonism to the Japanese whatsoever the only effective means to secure the cessation of such activities is therefore the cessation of Japan's hostile and aggressive attitude to China.

"At the present time the Chinese people have only one hope and one aspiration—the maintenance of their territorial and administrative integrity and sovereignty. In no circumstances can we therefore tolerate such measures as the establishment of the 'puppet government' in the northeast—measures which were similarily applied to Korea before her annexation to Japan.

"Nor can we accept Japan's unwarranted demand for the extension of the Settlement in Shanghai or elsewhere. I wish however to emphasise that, in so far as her territorial and administrative integrity and sovereignty are not infringed, China is fully prepared to welcome the co-operation of friendly Powers for the economic development of the northeast. You may be further assured that China is as anxious as the foreign Powers to secure peace and to develop to the fullest possible extent her economic resources."

Lord Lytton's Reply

Lord Lytton, replying to Mr. Wang's speech, stated that the essential factor in the League of Nations' solution of the present Sino-Japanese conflict was the preservation of China's political and territorial integrity. Referring to Mr. Wang's statement that the Chinese people have only one aspiration—the maintenance of the territorial and administrative integrity, Lord Lytton said: "I can assure you at once that that would necessarily be a condition of any settlement effected by the League. The League could not recommend to its members any course which was inconsistent with their treaty obligations. Subject to the condition I have mentioned, the League has commissioned us to offer you any help which it is in its power to render, and at the same time to assure you of a just and impartial award."

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Dr. Lo Wen-kan's Address

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, in the course of his speech said:—"You have landed upon Chinese soil in one of the most tragic moments of our history. Dr. Lo continued: "When you left Europe, developments in the three north-eastern provinces had already threatened the integrity of Chinese territory. Since then the military measures which Japan has taken at Shanghai have endangered the very foundations of our social and political organisation. Since the proclamation of the Republic, China has, as you

known, tried to adapt herself to the political and social conceptions of modern times so that by her steady and progress of the whole world. We are fully aware of the fact that the task is confronted with difficulties in a vast country which possesses probably one-fifth of the total population of the world and where the inadequacy of the means of communication, together with other factors, has retarded the influence which the enlightened class is exercising upon the people. China possesses political and administrative organisations somewhat different from those which exist in your countries, and the task of directing and developing the republican regime indeed a heavy one.

"Representing a nation which cherishes perhaps more than any other the love of peace we immediately adopted a most conciliatory attitude, hoping that our moderation would make the aggressor change its conduct. You know well how that hope failed, for you have already been able to gather at Shanghai adequate information as regards the march of events which have occurred since January 28, and to judge with your own eyes the extent of the suffering inflicted without any reason whatsoever upon a peaceful and innocent population.

"In order to defend our national territory we have countered force with resistance. We shall continue to resist the invader in self-defence, but we are animated by a most profound desire for peace and are prepared to enter into all honorable arrangements to end the conflict which are in harmony with the resolutions of the League of Nations and the existing treaties. We have full confidence in success of your inquiry."

Japan's Moral Ineptitude

(*Chicago Tribune*)

Japan needs a battery of American advertising copy writers under the direction of an English undersecretary for foreign affairs. The latter would know exactly how a point of national interest is to be concealed in a moral issue and the former would know how to put that moral issue on the market. The Japanese undertaking to imitate occidental methods are pathetic. It is not believable that their statesmanship deliberately uses the sardonic note in every communication addressed either to the opinion of the world or the government of other nations. And yet every attempt to put the veneer of moral necessity upon imperial realism gives the occidental peoples either a shock or a laugh.

Japan's position is not so surrounded by invincible bayonets that it can indulge itself in the luxury of mocking the rest of the world, but its ineptitude in the use of moralistic philosophy is such that mockery is the only resultant. A shrewd occidental, preferably a trained Englishman, might make a murdered Japanese priest cover the millions of dollars of boycotted Japanese goods rotting at the Shanghai wharfs and the Japanese army divisions which are being pushed out over the rice fields to sell these goods.

There could be a brown man's burden if Japan knew how to get under it, but to date there is only a white man's burden. Great Britain is sad eyed under it in India now, where there are none but moral arrests and moral lathi whackings. The modern conqueror must have a humanitarian glint in his eyes. Japan smells of nothing nearer the odor of roses than gunpowder, and the lily in its hands is all too apparently only a bayonet.

Flood Relief Work in the Nanking Area Coming to an End

The relief work in the Ningshu (Nanking) district, which has been going on under the direction of D. Y. Lin since last November, is scheduled to come to a close about the middle of April. Of the 26 projects going on in the six hsien within the district, half of them are already completed, while the rest will be finished beginning of April. Of these projects, 22 are distinctly labor projects where refugee laborers are employed in dyke repair and road building while three of them may be classified as agricultural projects where wheat is given out as loans to destitute farmers, and only one is an emergency relief project carried out in the form of soup kitchen where over 4,500 people are fed daily near the Hsiakwan region.

The National Emergency Conference Opens at Loyang April 7

The National Emergency Conference originally called for April 1 will be held on April 7 at Loyang, the provisional capital of China. The meeting place will be Kuang Han Kung, situated in the Sikung Barracks of Loyang, which was built by Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Owing to the celebration of the National Emergency Conference, the name of Kuang Han Kung is changed into "Chung Shan Lo" or "Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Hall."

廣 寒 宮

Kuang Han Kung at Loyang Where the National Emergency Conference Is Being Held

The object of the Conference is primarily to devise ways and means of overcoming the present national crisis. The scope of the conference will be limited to the following questions, namely, (1) bandit-suppression, (2) flood relief and (3) resistance against Japanese military aggression. Questions other than those specified are to be ruled out. In this connection, it may be recalled that one of the proposals which some members indicated they would bring up at the forthcoming conference is that concerning the abolition of the Party dictatorship and the establishment within the shortest possible time of a democratic government.

Should the above Government ruling be put into effect, *Kuo Min* says it is unlikely that the conference will discuss any questions relative to this fundamental constitutional change in the system of government. While opinions may differ as to whether it is advisable for the Government to limit the scope of the conference rigidly, it is generally felt that the present moment is hardly opportune to consider such a fundamental constitutional change.

Move Is Made to Resume Business in Shanghai

Acting on the advice of several score of Shanghai's prominent business leaders efforts will be made towards having Chinese business firms and shops generally to resume business again at the beginning of April. While many of the larger business houses have resumed operations, the smaller shopkeepers in Hongkew have not shown any enthusiasm towards the idea of reopening their shops, the majority of them taking the attitude that they do not care to reopen unless the Shanghai Municipal Council gives them some sort of a guarantee that they will not be subject to another invasion by the Japanese marines and troops such as they suffered previously. In the meantime most of the Japanese who had gone away to Japan for safety during the past month or so are in the meantime returning, and it is understood that some of the Japanese firms are bringing in Japanese merchandise on speculation in the hopes that they will be able to move it on the Shanghai market. Although little is said publicly about the anti-Japanese boycott at present seizures of Japanese goods by anti-Japanese associations are reported every few days in Nantao and nearby districts. Both the International Settlement and the French Concession authorities abolished the curfew as from April 1.

Responsibility of General Chiang Kai-shek

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪芳仲)

ON March 18, General Chiang Kai-shek formally assumed office as chairman of the Military Council of the National government created by the decision of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee at Loyang. In assuming that important military office, General Chiang has once again become the Commander-in-chief of China's army, navy, and aviation forces, a post which he had held for more than four years prior to his dramatic retirement by the end of last year. It may be recalled that General Chiang, ever since the establishment of the Nanking government in 1927, had been its chairman until he voluntarily relinguished that post last December. His administration has been frequently charged by his political enemies with being a military dictatorship, and rebellion after rebellion has been staged to oppose his rule. But with a large and loyal army under him, he has sucessfully weathered many political storms by crushing down his different opponents. In spite of his military success, he, however, has not been equal to the task of bringing the whole of China under his rule, and his government, to be frank, has never extended its influence beyond the Yangtze Valley. The Japanese invasion of Manchuria necessitated the unification of the country to meet a common enemy, and his resignation was demanded by his opponents as a *sine qua non* to the unfication. Thus, on Dec. 16, 1931, he on his own accord resigned from all his official posts so as to remove "the stumbling block" out of the way leading to the reconciliation between the Nanking and Canton governments. Right after his retirement from political life, he together with Messrs. Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei, was accorded the honor of being elected to the Standing Committee of three of the Central Political Council, the highest political organ of the government. Therefore he re-entered into the political arena at the request of his colleagues and received his present appointment as the head of the Military Council.

The Functions of the Military Council

The creation of a Military Council, which is composed of, besides General Chiang, such other military leaders as General Yen Hsi- shan, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, General Li Tsung-jen, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, General Li Chai-sum, General Chen Chi-tang, General Li lien-chun, and General Chen min-chu, can be interpreted as being the attempt on the part of the government to centralize and unify the control of Chinese army, navy, and aviation forces, so as to facilitate the rapid and free movement of troops and the execution of any military plans relative to the defending of the country in face of foreign invasion. It can be also said that the government, in realizing the futility of the policy of non-resistance, has begun to prepare itself for the task of resisting Japanese aggressiveness. Therefore at this time of crisis, this important political move can not be viewed with merely passing interest, especially because of the fact that General Chiang has been selected as the head of the Council. In the past, much has been said against him as to his indifference toward the present crisis and his unwillingness to send his army to assist the 19th Route Army in defending Shanghai. Now he should avail himself of the present opportunity to prove his innocence of these charges. In an interview with the *Reuter* correspondent just before his assumption of the present post, he remarked, "China wishes for a peaceful settlement of the dispute, but if Japan does not cease her aggressive action China is prepared to fight to the bitter end." This has led us to believe that in accepting the present appointment, he has the situation well in hand, and will prove himself worthy of the trust which the government and the people have placed upon hmi. No matter what may be said against his political ambitions, his ability on the battlefield can not be questioned. He has proved his military genius first in the Northern Expedition and later in the successful campaigns against different rebellions. With his personal influence over many military leaders and his experience gained from past military expeditions, his qualification as the head of an important military council leaves nothing to be desired. In face of foreign invasion, China needs a well-qualified man at the head of her army, navy, and aviation forces, and therefore General Chiang's appointment is a wise choice. While admiring his courage in accepting the full responsibility for military affairs at this critical time, we wish to remind him of the great work ahead of him and of the need to exercise caution in handling the major military problems confronting China at present and in the coming years.

One of the important problems that General Chiang will have to tackle immediately is how to resist Japanese aggressiveness to the bitter end as he has promised. Having been conferred by the government with all military authority, he should consider his foremost duty to defend and recover China's territory. Since the Japanese are not ready to withdraw their troops, to respect China's territorial and political integrity, and to meet the Chinese on an equal footing, China seems to have no alternative but to put up an everlasting resistance. The people have no longer any confidence in the policy of non-resistance, and they have all demanded that they would rather die than to surrender. Thus General Chiang, as the head of the Military Council, should abide by the public will and lead his soldiers to resist Japanese invasion for any length of time.

Another problem which General Chiang will have to consider is how to strengthen China's defense by organizing and training up a national army which will prove strong enough to guard China's territory. In his many speeches on the Sino-Japanese problem, he has deplored the ineffeciency of the Chinese army, and frankly stated that in a war with Japan, Chinese forces are no match for the Japanese troops. In one instance, he has even been quoted as saying that the Japanese could capture all the Chinese sea ports within thirty-six hours after a declaration of war upon China. His frankness in informing us of the hopeless and helpless situation we are in has all the more urged us to expect from him that he, with his full knowledge of China's military situation, will immediately find means and ways to strengthen our national defense. No nation in the world now can preserve its existence, unless it has a strong army to defend itself. China, with her past and present experiences, has especially felt the need of having a strong national army to defend herself. In organizing a national army, the Chinese old axiom, "The strength of an army does not depend upon its number, but upon its fighting quality," should be remembered. China has possessed the biggest army in the world, so far as numbers are concerned. But what is the use of having such a big army, when only a few divisions can be counted upon to do actual fighting? Thus General Chiang should immediately effect the reorganization of the Chinese army by disbanding those superfluous and ineffecient troops. The cutting down of the number of Chinese soldiers will go a long way to lighten the burden of the government treasury. It is needless to add that our people will warmly support General Chiang in such a noble undertaking, and with the awakening of national consciousness, will be ready to overthrow any military leaders who will be hesitant to relinquish the control of their armies according to the government reorganization plan.

Need for Separating Military from Political Affairs

Still there is another important problem which will confront General Chiang. That relates to the demarcation of political affairs from the military ones. We hope that General Chiang will henceforth refrain from meddling with politics. Rarely a military man can prove himself as capable on the battlefield as in the political arena. Thus General Chiang, as a military officer, deserves our admiration; but as a statesman, he proves a total failure. During his term as the chairman of the National government, he has conducted many successful campaigns against his political opponents, but he has never been successful in conducting the ship of state to the satisfaction of his people. On the contrary, his rule has always been charged with being a military dictatorship. His ambition of conquering the country by virtue of military means has never been realized, but has only left the country perpetually in a chaotic state. In the recent Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, a resolution, which has long been demanded by the people, has been passed that henceforth no military leaders will hold positions as civil administrators. In following that resolution General Chiang should set an example for his subordinates to follow by himself refraining from either participating in or interfering with political matters, and devoting his whole attention to

(*Continued on page 149*)

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A Listless Inaugural Ceremony at Harbin

BY E. U. BARUNG

Harbin, March 18, 1932.

THE Inaugural ceremony of the new government of Manchuria was held in this city on March 10. The authorities of the city took a great deal of care to arrange everything for a public festival of great pageantry. A good deal of money was spent for decorating the thoroughfares and squares of the city. Arches and pagodas were erected at many places richly illuminated and decorated by numerous flags of the new type, on the day of inauguration. The ceremony took place in the square in the centre of New Town near the Russian Cathedral. It was opened by Bao-Guang-jen, who delivered a speech before the official world of Harbin pointing out that the formation of the new independent state was of world-wide importance, and that Manchuria has entered into a new era of its existence. Then the new flag was hoisted and three consecutive bows were given to it by all present. The flag is yellow. From the left upper corner extend four stripes: the red stripe signifying love and energy, the blue stripe symbolising peace, the white one being for purity, and the black one for power.

Measures were taken to compel the residents of Harbin to go from their homes to the streets and to the place where the ceremony was held. Through the Japanese controlled newspaper it was announced in terms of the imperative mood on the days previous to the festival that all the administrative commercial and educational establishments should be closed and the employees and scholars wearing around their sleeves bandages made specially for the occasion and bearing the new flags should arrive to attend the ceremony. The flags, hundreds of thousands of them, were reported to be of Japanese make. The residents were forbidden to make flags by themselves. They were ordered to buy the ones brought from Japanese factories. The flags were ordered to be floated at every house and the police were instructed to watch closely that the order should be carried out by every resident. Such measures took effect; flags were seen almost at every front door of the houses. But the people displayed a great reluctance in leaving their homes for attending the ceremony and festivity. The crowd attending consisted almost exclusively of the officials and pupils. In the pavilions erected in the square, in order to attract the public, performances were given both by Chinese and Russian artists in the evening of the day of the inaugural ceremony; but taking into consideration the great number of inhabitants of Fuchiatien and Harbin the number of people who came to see the performances was small. No joy whatever could be detected on the countenances of the people, the great majority of them came apparently out of curiosity rather than moved by any other impulse.

While the ceremony was in progress the Japanese gave an exhibition of their military power by arranging a parade for the Japanese troops in Harbin. The parade took place at the aerodrome. The Japanese pilots demonstrated their skill in flying aircrafts and dropping bombs, a number of blank bombs being dropped, which exploded with a deafening bang.

Japanese Invade Bitsian District

Continuing their activities along the eastern section of the C.E.R. the Japanese have invaded the district of Bitsian by despatching to this district a regiment of their troops stationed at Harbin.

Public Safety Remains Insecure

Quite a number of articles were published by the local Russian language Japanese paper in which they found great and numerous faults with the old police authorities at Harbin as well as in North Manchuria at large, stating that they did their duty in an inefficient way and could not protect the public from thieves, robbers, kidnappers, etc., and maintained that with the Japanese troops in Harbin and a recognized police, peace and certainity, rest and safety, would come to us. But unfortunately for us the predictions of this paper have not as yet come true, and so far there are no obvious signs of its coming true in the nearest future.

In spite of the presence of the Japanese troops robberies, thefts and cases of kidnapping are reported as often, if not oftener, than they were before this city saw these warriors patrolling its streets. At the end of February a large gun-powder cell exploded. Seven Chinese soldiers guarding the cellar perished in the explosion. The investigation instituted immediately after the explosion, according to reports, has failed to discover the cause of the explosion. The explosion caused a great fire, and, it being night, many inhabitants in the neighborhood of the place were in a perilous plight. But the excellent work of the intrepid fire brigade, well equipped with modern machines and organized by the old authorities of Harbin, soon got the fire under.

Bank of China Robbed

Quite an extraordinary robbery was committed on March 8. The Bank of China, which is located in Novotorgovaya street, one of the busiest thoroughfares, always full of crowds of people, and which is but two blocks from the house of the Japanese Military Mission, and about half a block from a place where horses of the Japanese cavalry are kept guarded by soldiers, was raided and robbed of 8,000 local dollars, according to reports, about 10 o'clock in the morning of the above mentioned day. On raiding the premises of the Bank and seizing the money, the robbers—there being several—rushed out to the street, wounded a guard in front of the bank and got into a car that was waiting for them. Just before getting into the car, they threw on the pavement a blank bomb,—a humane act on the part of the robbers; this was apparently done to frighten those who might attempt to prevent them from escaping. They made off with the money and as yet have not been found.

Merchant Kidnapped

A merchant and houseowner, M. B. Kofman by name was kidnapped March 13 and carried away in a motor-car to an unknown destination. And in spite of all the efforts of the police and the friends and relatives of the kidnapped merchant his whereabouts has not been discovered.

Some thefts, burglaries and robberies of minor significance have been reported, too.

Thus in defiance of the boastful promises to give a perfect protection to the public the robberies are being committed by broad daylight, and we don't find ourselves any nearer to being safe than before.

Situation at Manchuli Menacing

The situation prevailing at Manchuli, western terminal station of the C. E. R. near the Sino-Soviet border, causes an intense unrest to the residents of that town. It has been reported that a Japanese resident was killed in the disturbances that took place recently there. Japanese women and children, 60 in number, arrived in Harbin; while the fathers of the families have remained at Manchuli. For fear of being attacked by the mob they left their homes and have taken up their residence at the premises of the Japanese consulate in Manchuli.

Serious Disturbances at Sakhalian

The population of Sakhalian, another border town situated on the Chinese bank of the Amur river, are reported to be going through a trying time of disturbances, the outbreak of which is attributed to the strong feeling of animosity on the part of the Chinese people there against the Japanese. A mob as reported to have raided the Japanese bank, the pawnbroker's shop, several firms and demolished the interior of the premises. Many of the Japanese residents, the Japanese consul at Sakhalian among them, escaped to the Russian bank of the Amur river and took refuge at the town of Blagoveschensk. The Soviet consul at Sakhalian gave orders to the Soviet subjects there to leave the town and go over the Amur to Russian towns, himself leaving for Blagoveschensk.

Rumor is afoot here that a Japanese airplane flying over Russian territory in the regions about Pogranichnaya, or Grodekova, or at some other place in that province, there is no possibility to ascertain where exactly, was brought down by two Russian planes. According to the rumor the Soviet border guards noticed the Japanese plane flying over the border and reported the fact to the authorities in charge of an airdrome and the latter sent two airplanes in pursuit of the invader. The Japanese plane bore besides the pilot and the mechanic a surveyor equipped with topographical outfit. The plane was not damaged nor were the men injured in any way at the landing. They are being kept in custody by the Soviet authorities. (Official denials were later made of the report, but the *Review's* correspondent says he has confirmation of the events.)

The U.S.S.R. on Guard Against Japan

The Japanese attitude and police in regard to the events taking place at these outlying towns situated near the Manchurian Soviet border, is as yet unrevealed. The only obvious point as that the Japanese are not so

resolute in sending their troops to those places as they were when occupying the other places in Manchuria. General Honjo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in Manchuria, who stayed in Harbin for three days before his leaving for Tsitsihar where he is staying now, stated in his interview with local pressmen that the Soviet Government suspects the Japanese army of having some plans devised against the Soviet Union. To prove that such suspicion is unfounded and that the Japanese army is not going to undertake actions in any way detrimental to the Soviet interests, he is unwilling to cause his army to move close to the Russo-Manchurian border. Touching upon the relations between the headquarters of his army and the Chinese Eastern Railway he stated that they have concerned only the transporting of Japanese troops by the railway and that the friction that originally existed owing to a misunderstanding on the Soviet part with regard to the actual plans and aims of the Japanese troops in Manchuria, has now been removed and the transporting of Japanese troops is now going on in a normal and regular way.

Reports reaching here from the Soviet Far Eastern provinces state that the troops in those provinces are being increased in number and that war munitions and provisons are being brought from different centers of Siberia. Quite a great lot of various kinds of cereals was bought by the Soviets at the Manchurian market and transported to the Russian provinces both through Pogranichnaya and Manchuli stations. To put an end to the exporting of the Manchurian agricultural products to the Soviet Union the present Manchurian government, apparently on an advice may be under the pressure of Japan, has issued a decree forbidding export of Manchurian cereals abroad.

Judging from what is in progress in the Soviet Far East the Soviets do not exclude a possibility of serious complications or even of actual war between them and Japan. Some measures that have been taken by the Soviets on the C.E.R. may also mean that they keep on guard against the Japanese army. All the work-shops and engine depots were on last autumn removed from the station of Manchuli to a place on Russian territory in the west of the said station. According to the local Russian press the Soviet side of the Administration of the C.E.R. managed for the period of time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict to take some part of the most serviceable rolling stock of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Usuri Railway. This is apparently done for fear of the Chinese Eastern railway being suddenly seized by the Japanese army.

Without having any plans for aggression, the Soviet Union has every reason to be on a watchful guard against the Japanese; for the insidiousness of the Japanese is known to every one in the world. In September last by a sudden and unprovoked attack they deprived Manchuria of all the means of defence, seizing the armory, the air-drome, and the treasury of the country, which means they afterwards used then to arm their accomplices and to support them in their fight against the troops that remained faithful to the government and the country. The Russian people have not forgotten the insidious attack of the Japanese fleet on the Russian Far Eastern fleet in 1904, when a heavy blow was dealt to the Russian fleet, for the attack resulted in the disabling of two Russian men-of-war, the Retvisan" and the "Tsesarevitch," which were the strongest among the ships of the Russian fleet. Besides these two Russian gun-boats the "Variag" and the "Koreitz" were sunk, also too. Remembering well the above mentioned facts the Russians are trying to take all possible measures of precaution in order not to be taken unawares.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

(*Continued from page 147*)

military affairs. This is the only way to relieve China of the despotic rule of military leaders, who have been responsible in the past for all domestic disturbances. General Chiang should be well acquainted with the train of evils caused by militarism, and should therefore not allow his army, of which he is now the Commander-in-chief, to be used as personal tools.

The present crisis which China has faced is the most serious in Chinese history, and China's future status depends upon whether she can defend her political and territorial integrity against her aggressive neighbor. We wish to pledge our full measure of support to the new Military Council and its chairman in meeting the present difficult situation and greet the Council members who have been chosen to guide the military affairs at present and in future.

Shanghai, March 28, 1932.

The Significance of the Warfare Around Shanghai

BY T. V. SOONG

(*Minister of Finance, in the "People's Tribune" for March*)

From the welter and smoke of the undeclared war around Shanghai two elemental facts stand out in stark relief, incontestable, fundamental—the first, that in the last analysis the well-being and existence of a nation rests but on the strength of its armed forces; and the other, the complementary fact that with proper equipment and organisation Chinese soldiers are fully capable of defending their country.

We were told that war between nations was no longer possible and that after the "war to end war" with its ten millions killed and fifty millions wounded, war would be unthinkable. We were also told that such international conventions as the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris would fully guarantee weak States against foreign aggression. We pinned our faith in those international engagements and fatuously trusted that wars between nations were banished forever.

The disillusionment has been complete. Like in a nightmare we learn anew that as yet international agreements are of use only when backed by force. The law of the jungle still rules, and today we are paying the price of our military weakness. The London *Times* was telling the bare truth, although it seemed like adding insult to injury, when it observed *a propos* that membership in the League of Nations is no excuse for incapacity.

League of Nations is no excuse for incapacity.

Wherefore if China is to survive as a nation she must prove herself capable, she must become an adept at slaughter! She must put her national defence above all things, above public education, commerce and industry, democratic rule and civic rights, in fact above all other considerations, for survival is the first law of Nature.

Fortunately like an answering bugle call there has also emerged from this struggle the consoling revelation that fundamentally China is not incapable of defending herself. If it has proved anything, the thirty-four epic days of grim struggle between the ill-equipped but courageous Chinese forces and the modern war machine of Japan has shown that Chinese soldiers can fight against the greatest odds, that in the struggle for national independence they know well how to die. Our history has shown over and over again that the manhood of China is equal to the best the world can produce and that, however pacific as a nation, we are capable of making every sacrifice in the defence of the national heritage. Owing to the corruption of the Manchu Government and the inefficiency of our rulers during the last century our troops have never shown any fighting spirit when confronted with foreign foes, and consequently our people has, for decades, been seized by a nation-wide inferiority complex. Today the quality of the Chinese fighting men, appreciated previously only by a few military experts, stands out unchallenged. Pitifully armed with inadequate weapons they were able to face unafraid, barrages of high explosives, the fire of naval guns and devastating bombs from airplanes that operated at will and allowed no opportunity of striking back. The human material is there; the numbers are there; it requires only organization and equipment to build up a Chinese army which will command the respect of the world.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the mystic prophet and Father of Chinese Nationalism, once said: "to know is difficult, to act is easy." Thanks to the valor of the 19th Route Army and their comrades of the 5th Army now we know that if we but arm and train ourselves properly we are fully capable of defending our legitimate rights and the national honor. In realizing this truth China has at last found her soul!

Feng Yu-hsiang Remains a Mystery

According to a *United Press* telegram from Nanking March 25 mystery again surrounds the attitude of General Feng Yu-hsiang, who recently offered to resign his post as Minister of Home Affairs and declined to return to Nanking, owing to illness. The latest news from Hsuchow reports that General Feng has proceeded to Taian, Shan-tung, from where he has telegraphed to General Han Hu-chu, Governor of Shantung, that he is suffering from a severe cold. The southern climate is detrimental to his health, he also telegraphed to General Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan. Having rejected the resignation, the National Government has deputed Wang Mo-kung, member of the Central Executive Committee, to proceed to Taian to "comfort" the "Christian General."

The Sino-Japanese Crisis as Viewed by the American Paragraphers

(Reprinted from Literary Digest)

Japan's reply to boycotting seems to be manhandling. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

***

Trade doesn't appear to follow the flag if it's Chinese trade and the Japanese flag.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

***

We don't know whether what Japan gets from the war will be as much as she expects, but it will be different.—*Detroit News.*

***

Japan really doesn't want Manchuria. All she wants is the railroads, ports, mines, banks, and business.—*Beaumont Journal.*

***

Japan may yet find out that the longest way to her place in the sun is via Mars.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

***

Japan again asserts that she is in favor of disarmament. Maybe she is merely trying to disarm the Chinese.—*Weston Leader.*

***

Each time the world Powers warn Japan to get out of Shanghai the Japanese pass the warning along to the Chinese.—*Washington Post.*

***

The International Settlement at Shanghai is not alone in being considerably unsettled. There's the one following the World War.—*Weston Leader.*

***

As we understand Japan's explanation of the trouble, she has decided in a big-hearted moment to save China from the Chinese.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

***

The United States guarantees to protect American lives and property in Shanghai. This will make Shanghai look good to a lot of people in New York and Chicago.—*Sao Diego Union.*

***

Members of the Nine-Power Treaty group may request Japan please to make a solemn promise to stop breaking the solemn promise it made ten years ago.—*San Diego Union.*

***

If what happened in Manchuria weren't so fresh in mind, we'd suggest asking the League of Nations to stop the contract bridge wars.—*Nashville Banner.*

***

First, the proud Spanish Don; then the proud Prussian officer; now the proud Jap soldier. Pride goeth.—*New York World-Telegram.*

***

Japan explained at Geneva yesterday that the present campaigns in China were "really punitive expeditions." Not exactly that; they seem to be rather more punytive than punitive.—*Chicago Tribune.*

***

It seems a melancholy fact as soon as Secretary Stimson announced he would write no more notes to the Japanese they immediately made a truce with the Chinese. The Japs probably felt as we did, that if all the fun was to be taken out of the war, what was the use of going on with it?—*Chicago Tribune.*

***

Japan's idea of how to break down sales resistance and make business good is to shoot the ultimate consumer.—*The New Yorker.*

***

The Chinese aren't so yellow. A Jap racketeer can't make them buy his goods by threatening them with a gun. *Canton Repository.*

***

If the Japs wished to rob China, why didn't they do it in a nice, civilized way selling bum bonds?—*Publishers Syndicate.*

***

There must be times when Wilhelm is prompted to stop sawing wood long enough to drop a post-card to the Mikado saying, "Don't bite off more than you can chew."—*Ohio State Journal.*

***

The Japanese trader's kick in China is that he hasn't a China-man's chance.—*Mainla Bulletin.*

***

We expect to hear them start to Pu-Pu the Manchurian government.—*Manila Bulletin.*

***

We do not know whether the Russians had anything to do with it, but we have just seen a new Manchurian map with the railroads in red.—*Manila Bulletin.*

***

And also the Japs probably ran out of money. Over here we find that it's pretty hard to carry on peace without money, let alone war.—*Chicago Tribune.*

***

But listen now for the league of nations telling how it stopped the war. But it's more probable that the war stopped because the cunning little Japs grew quite tired of ramming their heads up against a stone wall.—*Chicago Tribune.*

***

The newspapers say that Secretary Stimson's letter to Senator Borah outlining American policy in China will end the barrage of letters and notes between the U. S. and Japan. So Mr. Stimson is going to stop writing letters to the Japs! Well, as far as we're concerned, it's going to take all the fun out of the war.—*Chicago Tribune.*

***

The little brown brother from Japan seems to be having a terrible time carrying civilization and culture to the heathen Chinese. It's a shock all around the world. We thought civilization, backed up as it always is with aircraft, battleships, bombs, gas, machine guns and other cultural devices of that kind, always mopped up barbarism with one gulp. But look at the way that the heathen Chinee turns on civilization and culture and gives the two of 'em a swift kick in the pants.—*Chicago Tribune,*

Named in Her Honor

The new Manchurian State is called "Ankuo," meaning "Land of Peace"
—Doyle in the Philadelphia "Record"

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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The Attempted Military Fascist Coup d'Etat in Japan

This article, supposedly written by a Japanese named K. Kanaya, was sent to "The Review" by a subscriber residing in Osaka, Japan. The article deals with the attempted military Fascist coup d'etat in Tokyo last November, but while that plot, which indirectly resulted in the assassination of the former Finance Minister Inouye and Baron Dan, head of Mitsui and Company, was suppressed, the political and economic situation in Japan continues in a critical state and "anything may happen."

A BLOODY coup d'etat was to have taken place in Japan on November 3 last and a Fascist dictatorship of the army and ruling class set up. Had this coup d'etat been carried out, it would undoubtedly have meant the advent of a white terror regime in Japan more ruthless than that of to-day and the massacre of thousands of revolutionists, commencing with those who are at present in prison. This plan, however, was not realised owing to a conflict in the camp of the conspirators. There was set up, however, the Inukai Cabinet, which is now pursuing a "stronger" and more "aggressive" home and foreign policy.

Japanese imperialism is at present endeavoring to extricate itself from the unprecedentedly severe economic crisis at the expense of the peasant classes and at the expense of the Japanese colonies and of China,

Thus Japanese imperialism commenced its bandit attack on China in order further to exploit and oppress the Chinese people, and is also threatening to provoke a new world war and military intervention against Soviet Russia. Japanese imperialism is at the same time endeavoring to exploit still more ruthlessly the peasants in Japan itself. The number of unemployed in Japan totals at present over 2,000,000 and including their dependents 7,000,000. They are roaming the streets, starving without any means of existence or relief whatever. Tens of thousands of tax-ridden peasants in the famine-stricken districts of northern Japan are actually dying of starvation. The situation of laborers in employment is little better. Their work being intensified while their wages are reduced; their brothers and sons are sent to Manchuria and Shanghai or to Korea and Formosa to serve as cannon-fodder in the interests of the Imperial Army Group.

Discontent and Unrest Prevail on All Sides

The Wakatsuki Cabinet continued the policy of its predecessor, but failed to carry out the task with which the present feudal ruling class is confronted, namely to find a more open counter-revolutionary way out of the crisis and to pursue a straight-forward interventionist policy against China and Soviet Russia.

The present war situation rendered it necessary and possible for the military clique to come more to the front. In the planned coup d'etat, it was intended that this military clique should play the leading role with the active support of the military reservist organisation, the support of such Fascist bodies as the Kokosuikai (the Kanto branch of this organisation alone has 100,000 members), and the social democratic party (Shakai Minshuto). The plan fell through owing to disputes in the camp.

All news of the proposed coup d'etat was immediately suppressed and nothing appeared in the press at home or abroad except a few articles containing vague allusions to the events. The *Maiyu Shimbun*, published in Tokyo, stated at the end of the October: "Unfounded rumors have been circulated of late to the effect that certain circles in connection with the army have been carrying on intrigues." The *Tokyo Asahi*, in an editorial on November 15, spoke of the powerlessness of the party government and argued that present conditions might lead to a danger of repudiation of government. It finally stated: "Repudiation of Parliament, be it either from Left or the Right, would be accompanied by violent upheavals, thus increasing social unrest." In October last all the papers printed reports that the Minister of Home affairs, Adachi, accompanied by Takahashi, the Tokyo chief of police, visited Foreign Minister Shidehara and the Prime Minister Wakatsuki and "discussed important matters regarding the defence of the capital".

Details of the Plot

The main facts regarding the coup d'etat are as follows: The chief participants were: the military and monarchist police represented by Minami, the then War Minister, Suzuki, present Minister of Justice, notorious for his persecutions of Communists, Kanaya, then the chief of the general army staff, Prince Kanin, present chief of the general staff, Prince Nashimoto, two of the leading members of the royal family. Araki, present War Minister, Koiso, head of the bureau of military affairs, and others.

The national federation of young officers of which Prince Higashi-kuze is president, was to play the chief part in the carrying out of the plot. This federation was founded in August last as a result of the amalgamation of the Seiokai (society of lieutenants and general officers, with a membership of about 23,000) and the Jikyoku Kenkyukai (society for the study of current problems). In addition, the national reserve officers' association, the Saisanto, the Kokosuikai and other fascist and monarchist organisations and also the Shakai Minshuto (Social democratic party) were to have played an active part in this plot.

According to the program, a meeting of reservists, numbering about 50,000, was to have been held on November 3 (the birthday of the late Emperor Meiji) in front of the Shokoku jinja (shrine commemorating departed warriors) in order to pray for national peace. The reservists were to be harangued regarding the perilous situation of the Japanese Empire. They were then to march in front of the Imperial Palace. At the same time, in accordance with an agreement secretly arrived at between the chief conspirators and Akamatsu, the general secretary of the social democratic party, the social democratic party was to mobilise and incite the workers still under its influence to attack the newspapers, in particular the *Tokyo Asahi*. The Azabu regiment and three companies of the Mikado's bodyguard were to be dispatched to the spot in order, allegedly, to suppress the workers' riots but in reality to join with them and seize the newspapers offices, after which they were to join forces with the reservists gathered in front of the Imperial Palace and led by General Shiowten. They were then to obtain the imperial sanction for a coup d'etat by presenting a petition to the Mikado asking him to declare martial law in Tokyo. At the same time, they were to occupy the Ministries, the headquarters of the Seiyukai and Minsotai parties, the Bank of Japan, and all other financial institutions throughout the country, and also all State offices and bureaus. The dictatorship of the Mikado would then be established. All known revolutionary personages were to be massacred and the revolutionary movement stamped out. Only two newspapers, the *Nippon*, organ of the monarchists, and *Tsuwamono*, organ of the militarists, were to remain.

The plot failed, however, before its execution owing to inner difficulties. At 2.30 a.m. on October 23, 300 gendarmes were sent to guard the residences of the Cabinet Ministers Wakatsuki, Shidehara, and Adachi and also the private residence of Makino, the keeper of the Privy Seal.

How the Conspirators Were Rewarded

The conspiracy failed, but the coming into power of the Inukai Cabinet marks a step towards the realisation of the plans of the conspirators. Nemoto, one of the conspirators, was sent to the Manchurian front, while others were given leave of absence. There was no question of arresting any of the conspirators, in fact many of them have been appointed to prominent positions. For instance, Araki has been appointed Minister for War, Prince Kanin head of the General Staff, and the notorius Suzuki, Minister of Justice. These facts show that they have not abandoned their designs but are still pursuing them.

It is significant to note that since the attack on China, the tone of the press has entirely changed. So-called "independent" and "liberal" papers, such as the *Asahi*, which were formerly somewhat outspoken in their criticism of Japanese imperialism, are now wholeheartedly backing the bandit campaign of the Japanese general staff in China. So-called "liberal" magazines such as *Kaizo* and *Chuo-Koron*, which formerly freely criticised Japanese imperialism in China and Manchuria, now refrain from making any mention of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and other parts of China.

Another noteworthy fact is the rapid process of Fascisation, which the social fascists in Japan are undergoing at the present time. It is a well-known fact that representatives of the Shakai Minshu-to (Right social democrats) and of the Zenkoku Rono Taishuto (Left social democrats) who were sent to Manchuria to "investigate the situation",

(*Continued on page 159*)

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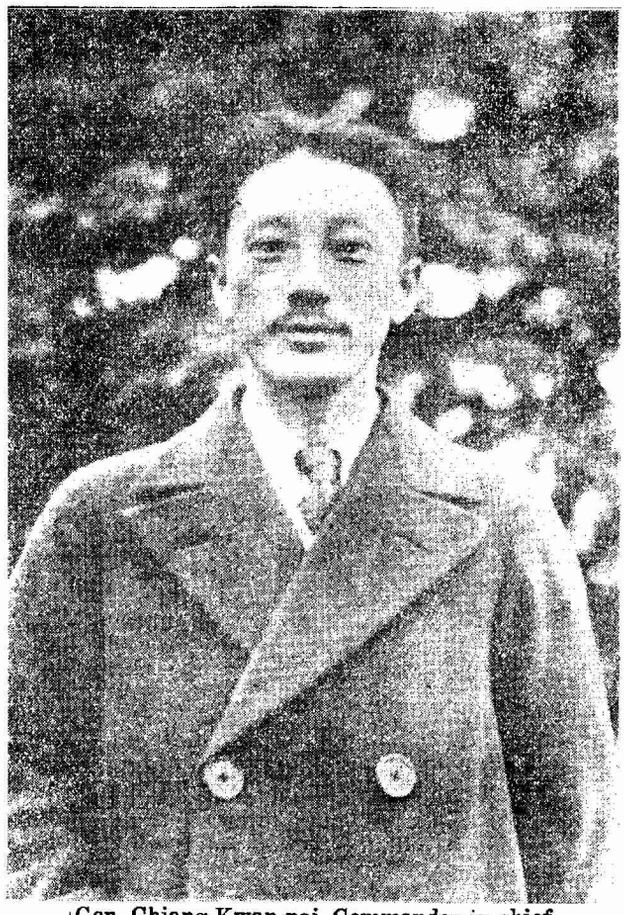
The Two Men Who Command the 19th Route Army

General Chiang Kwan-nai

Gen. Chiang Kwan-nai, Commander-in-chief of the 19th Route army, who has at present the supreme command of the Chinese defense forces against the Japanese aggression in Shanghai, is a native of Tung-wan district, Kwangtung, and is forty five years of age. After completing his Chinese clsssical education in his native province, Gen. Chiang attended the Paotingfu Military Officers' College and specialized in infantry, graduating with distinction. Following his graduation, he entered active Army Service and for the past twenty uninterrupted years, he has devoted himself to the cause of Revolution and reformation in China. He participated in the First Revolution of 1911



Gen. Chiang Kwan-nai, Commander-in-chief of the 19th Route Army

蔣光鼐

for the overthrow of the Manchu Regime, was active in the Punitive Campaign against Yuan Shih-kai when the latter betrayed the nation by attempting to make himself Emperor of China and played an important role in the constitutional defense campaign of the South-western military Government. In 1922, when the Late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen exercised the power of the Generalissimo and launched a punitive expedition against the Northern traitors, the rebel-leader Chen Chiung-ming, taking advantage of the late Leader's provisional return to Canton on his way to the North staged a *coup d'etat* and made a surprise attack on Dr. Sun's Headquarters. Indignant at the rebellous action of Chen Chiung-ming, Gen. Chiang swore to suppress him and his cohorts and at the head of a small force of police and Dr. Sun's body guards, fought a bloody battle with Chen's huge force in the very front of the Generalissimo's Headquarters and succeeded in rescuing the late Leader through the rebel lines. When Dr. Sun retired to Shanghai, General Chiang immediately proceeded to Foochow and led his army in a march back to Canton to exterminate the remnants of Chen's troops who were ravaging Canton after Dr. Sun left. During the East River campaign in 1925, Gen. Chiang was appointed a Division Commander. When the Northern Punitive Expedition was launched in 1926, Gen. Chiang was appointed concurrently Vice-commander

(Continued on page 155)

General Tsai Ting-kai

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army, who was chiefly responsible for the valiant and heroic defence of Shanghai against the Japanese armed aggressions and military atrocities, hails from Kwangtung province. He was born in 1890 and is a native of Lo Tien District in Kwangtung. During his boyhood, Gen. Tsai was already noted for his bravery and courage, which characteristics, featured by an impatient and hot temper, have long pre-destined his future brilliant career as an army officer. While still at the tender age of 16, Gen. Tsai joined the Army Service and by sheer force of distinguished service and unimpeachable integrity of character, he has

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of 19th Route Army

蔡廷鍇

worked his way up from a common soldier to the present high command of the 19th Army. He suddenly came into the lime-light of the world by his arduous and brilliant defense of Shanghai against the Japanese encroachment. A seasoned soldier and a veteran in arms due to hiss long active service and field training, Gen. Tsai posseses a pair of fiery and sparkling eyes and an emphatic voice. Though somewhat slender, evidently due to the heavy standing strain of duties, Gen. Tsai is well-proportioned and is full of spirit. During his long military career, Gen. Tsai has participated in many arduous and hazardous campaigns, including the Revolution of 1911, the Punitive Campaign against Yuan Shih-kai and campaigns for constitutional defense; also in the campaigns against the Rebel Chen Chiung-ming in the East River Region, Kwangtung, and during the Northern Punitive Expedition he rendered distinguished service. In 1926, Gen. Tsai was appointed Commander of the 10th Division of the 11th Army under command of Gen. Chen Ming-shu and marched troops from Kwang-tung to the Yangtsze Provinces. When the Central Government was carrying out a program of troop disbandment in order to reduce the surplus army, Gen. Tsai was appointed commander of the Central 2nd Brigade and later was made commander of 60th Division. Gen. Tsai took a leading part in the campaign against the Yen-Feng Military

(Continued on page 155)

THE TWO MEN WHO COMMAND THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY—GENERAL CHIANG KWAN-NAI

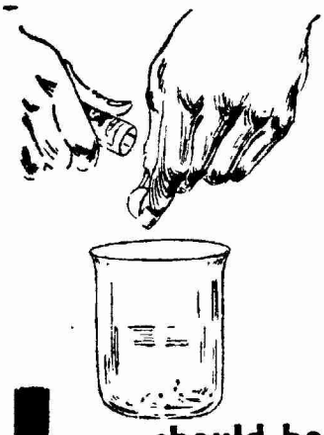
(*Continued from page 154*)

of the 11th Revolutionary Army which was then under command of Gen. Chen Ming-shu with whom Gen. Chiang has always associated. Chiang's bravery and seasoned soldiership have won the special recognition of Gen. Chen Ming-shu. In 1928, when the Central Government ordered a general re-organization of the National Armies following the disbandment of surplus troops, Gen. Chiang voluntarily de-ranked himself from the post of Vice-Commander of the 11th Army to that of Commander of the 61st Division and later was appointed concurrently Field-Commander of the 8th Route Army. In 1930, Gen. Chiang was ordered to move up his troops from Kwangsi to Nanking through Hunan and was promoted Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Route Army. In this capacity, Gen. Chiang participated in the Punitive Campaign against the Yen-Feng Military Coalition at Peiping and in a brief space of one month, succeeded in routing Yen's Army at Tsinan and pacifying Chengchow, Honan, for the National Government at Nanking. No sooner had this campaign been concluded than he was ordered to transfer his men to Kiangsi to suppress communist-banditry, which proved to be one of the most arduous campaigns that Gen. Chiang has experienced during his long military career thus far. Owing to over-exertion and heavy pressure of duties, Gen. Chiang became seriously indisposed and had to come to Shanghai for medical treatment. In the winter of 1931, Gen. Chiang was specially appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Forces of the Shanghai Nanking Area. At first, Gen. Chiang declined the appointment, but finally, after repeated urging of the Central Government, consented to assume the post. When the Manchurian Affair occurred last September, Gen. Chiang was highly indignant at the Japanese aggressions on China and he determined to fight against the aggressors to preserve China's national independence. As the Japanese extended their aggressions into the interior of China and attacked the Garrison posts of the 19th Army in Chapei, Shanghai, on the night of Jan. 28 1932, Gen. Chiang's patience became exhausted and he determined to offer resistance. Since the outbreak of the present Shanghai affair, Gen. Chiang assumed supreme command of the defense forces in Shanghai and personally directed the operations at the front, together with Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Army and Gen. Tai Chih, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Area. Despite the vastly superior equipment of the Japanese forces and the continuous arrival of huge reinforcements, the 19th Route Army under the direction of these three Commanders held the Japanese at bay for fully one month and this valiant defence of Shanghai won for then world-wide admiration. Gen. Chiang's army had to withdraw to Quinsan March 2 because of lack of reinforcements.

THE TWO MEN WHO COMMAND THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY—GENERAL TSAI TING-KAI

(*Continued from page 154*)

Coalition at Peiping in 1930 and re-captured Tsinan, (capital of Shantung) from the troops of the Northern Coalition. In recognition of this meritorious service, Gen. Tsai was promoted Commander of the 19th Army. Owing to ravages of the communists and bandits in Kiangsi, Gen. Tsai was ordered by the Government to march his army to Kiangsi and exterminate the two evils in that province. While in Kiangsi during the absence of Gen. Chiang Kwan-nai, whose ill-health had obliged him to come down to Shanghai for treatment, Gen. Tsai was appointed Acting Commander of the 19th Route Army. In the Winter of 1931, the 19th Route Army was ordered to be transferred from Kiangsi to Kiangsu for garrison duty on the Shanghai-Nanking Line and Tsai come down here and established his Headquarters at Shanghai. When the recent Shanghai Affair broke out following an aggressive and unprovoked attack on the garrison posts of the 19th Route Army at Chapei by the Japanese marines in the night of Jan. 28, Gen. Tsai was the first to advocate armed resistance and he humiliated the Japanese armed forces before the eyes of the whole world by his wonderful defence of Shanghai against the Japanese combined forces of Army, Navy and Air for fully thirty days. For reasons of strategy, Gen. Tsai evacuated his troops from the Shanghai area March 2 and is now perfecting preparations for a determined and indefinite resistance against the Japanese armed encroachment.



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Communist Continue to Ravage South Honan

(From the Review's Special Correspondent)

Kaifeng, Honan, March 24.

On March 21, more than 10,000 Communist-bandits attempted to attack Sinyang, on the Honan-Hupeh border, and a considerable number of bandits, under a notorious bandit ringleader, named Tsui Er-tan, intended to join hands with them. It is reported here that the Second Army Corps of the Reds joined the Government army, and unfurled the "Blue Sky and White Sun Flag."

General Tai Min-chuan, commandant of the 45th division, has recently telegraphed the local military authorities, saying that during the past months the Communist-bandits, about 40,000 in number, have attacked Kushih-hsien, on the Honan-Hupeh border, and caused the people indescribable sufferings, also that the government troops have so far not received any pay, and even when they occasionally receive pay there is no place for them to buy food. General Tai added that the government troops can get only one meal each day due to lack of food supplies. As a result the situation there has become much more acute.

In connection with the suppression of the Communist-bandits General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army and concurrently pacification commissioner of the special district of South Honan, has made the following suggestions to the National Government: (1) As the internal conflict arises among the Reds, the Government should take advantage of the opportunity to recruit those who wish to surrender with a view to diminishing their influence; (2) the Government should reward those who fight against the Reds for months and years in order to keep their cities, towns, or villages free from the Communist influence; (3) the Government should confort the people of Shangcheng, Kushih, and Huangchuan, who have been rendered homeless, suffering dire distress; and (4) the Government should foregive those who are compelled by the evil gentries and the bankrupt officials to be Communists.

General Chang Fang has issued a lengthy public letter to the people of Southern Honan pointing out the evils of communism. He says the object of the Reds is to cheat the farmers and laborers, to chloroform the youth, to pevelop brutism, to kill the people and to burn their houses, to be running dogs for the Soviet Government, and to overthrow the present government.

At the same time, General Chang has proclaimed regulations concerning the suppression of the Communist-bandits: (1) Don't be allured by the Reds; (2) those who assassinate any of the Red chief leaders will receive a first-class reward; (3) those who tell the secrets of the Reds to the Government troops will receive second class reward; (4) and those who lead an army of Reds to join the Government troops will receive a third-class reward. Those who manage to escape from the Reds will also be rewarded.

Artificial Lakes Along the Yellow River

Chiao I-tang, member of the Central Executive Committee, left here on March 20 for Tingchow, Hopei, to inspect the autonomic, educational, irrigational, and rural economic conditions. Prior to his departure, Mr. Chiao told the pressmen that some 40 or 50 artificial lakes should be made along the Yellow River dyke with the $20,000,000 of the Boxer Indeminity, funds, so that the severe famine would be remedied, and the irrigition works carried out in North China. Continuing, Mr. Chiao said that a big shoal, situated north of Kaifeng city, about 7 li long, could be dug up easily and converted into a big artificial lake. At the rising season of the Yellow River, it could deposit the surplus of the water; and during the drought season, the farmers could irregate their land by using its water.

Chen Ju-chen, head of the Honan Yellow River Bureau, left for Taiming in South Hopei, on March 19 to attend the Yellow River Conference of Honan, Shantung and Hopei. Mr. Chen intended to bring out the following proposals to the conference for discussion: (1) survey of the water levels of the three provinces, (2) exchange of the water records of the three provinces, (3) establishment of a joint Yellow River Union of the three provinces.

The provincial government of the province will allot $10,000 to repair the Yellow River dyke in Lanfeng-hsien region. At the rising season, usually more than 30 kilometers of good crops are destroyed.

Terrific Famine in the Province

Owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs, the famine people of the Shangtsai hsien in Central Honan have taken to pondweed as their favorite food. The pondweed costs 140 cash for a catty, and is popularly sold in the market.

Recently more than 2,500 famine victims of East Honan and south Shantung are concentrating at Chengchow, at the junction of the Pinghan and the Lunghai lines, and the National Famine Relief Association has requested the Lunghai Railway Administration to supply trains to send them to Tungkuan, on the Honan-Shensi border.

According to the Honan Famine Relief Association, about 80,000 people of Tangho-hsien in Central Honan had lost their lives due to the bubonic malaria and the slaughter of the bandits during the last year.

Grand Procession of Frogs

February 22, being the date of Chinese Lantern Festival, when it was foggy, innumerable frogs suddenly appeared in the vicinity of the Shenchiu hsien city in Central Honan. Some were yellow; some, white; some, black; some, as big as bowls; and some as big as eggs. Each big frog carried a little one on its back; and the latter tightly held the back of the former. Three days after, their number became less. According to an investigatuon made later, they seemed to come from the north-east, and went towards the south-west. Since then, the weather has become strangely cold.

In 1925 spring, the same miracle happened in the same place. But the frogs at that time seemed to be very small, and came from the South-west and went towards the northeast. Soon afterwards, the city was captured by the bandits and occupied by them for more than 20 days. The native people superstitiously believed that the occurrence of the innumerable frogs was a very bad omen and feared that the same happening of bandit disturbances is now likely to approach very soon.

Anti-Opium Association Calls Attention to Japanese Narcotic Operations

The National Anti-Opium Association of China in a memorandum to the League Enquiry Commission calls attention to the fact that under the protection of extra-territorial rights, the Japanese nationals including Koreans and Formosans residing in China have been actively engaged in drug traffic in such important cities and ports as Shanghai, Tientsin, Dairen, Shenyang, Peiping, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, etc. They either operate opium dens in open defiance of Chinese anti-opium laws and suppression acts or sell morphine, cocaine, heroin and similar narcotics under the disguise of medical practitioners and medicine dealers. These opium traffickers are not subject to the control of local Chinese officialdom and frequently Japanese Consuls in the various ports protest against searches of Japanese opium dens being made by Chinese police, nevertheless, there have been cases in which the police have succeeded in seizing evidence during searches. On occasions when the Chinese authorities have lodged protests with the Japanese Consuls, on the strength of evidence obtained, such protests have been totally disregarded under flimsy pretexts. At times Japanese Consuls endeavored to extend veiled protection to their nationals, who were found to be implicated in illicit narcotic traffic, and, as a result, all efforts made by the Chinese to obtain justice under Japanese laws from their law courts have proved worse than futile.

Direct Action Threatened By All India Moslem Conference

The All India Moslem Conference sitting at Lahore, March 23, passed a resolution threatening "direct action" unless the Government accedes to its demands by the end of June. A working committee has been instructed to draw up a program to be launched on July 3 unless the demands have been complied with. The demands are:

(1) Immediate representation of Moslems in all Indian services, up to one-third of the number employed in those services.

(2) Proportionate representation of Moslems on all local governing bodies of the different provinces of India.

(3) Proportionate representation of Moslems in the Indian railway services.

(4) That 60 per cent of the posts held by commissioned officers in the Indian Army shall be filled by Moslems.

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Mr. S. M. HONG

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missing since January 30th, 1932

We wrote on February 8th, 1932, the following open letter to the Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council:—

To the Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Dear Sir:

Our Branch Office situated in the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads is now in the war area and our property valued at Tls. 100,000 is in danger of being either damaged or stolen. When the trouble started on January 29th, 11 of our staff failed to get out and are believed to have fallen into the Japanese hands. We do not know anything further about them.

On January 30th, our General Manager, Mr. S. M. Hong, personally went to the Range Road Office in an effort to save the missing staff and to protect our property. But he too was detained by the Japanese and whether he is now living or dead we are not in a position to say, all efforts at finding him having resulted in failure.

We are but one of the many victims in the present reign of terror and we have not the least intention to exaggerate our own importance. Your goodself is probably not personally responsible for all our misfortune. But we cannot but feel that the foreign authorities here have lamentably betrayed the full confidence of the Chinese people in this time of crisis.

Yours very truly,
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
F. D. ZAU,
Secretary.

More than a month has elapsed since we wrote the above letter. In spite of all our efforts to find Mr. Hong, living or dead, we know nothing definite except the one fact that Mr. Hong was arrested on January 30th by the Japanese authorities at the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads.

What has become of Mr. Hong? Is he living or dead? If living, can we see him or hear from him? If dead, where is his corpse? At the very least, it is essential for us to have an authoritative documentary evidence which will prove to us that Mr. Hong is either living or dead; for that documentary evidence we are willing to offer a reward of $5,000.00!

Mr. Hong is a man of international renown. He is a business man and nothing but a business man. From humble beginnings he has founded and developed the present International Dispensary which has a well-known factory of its own and which has important connections with the leading firms all over the world.

Mr. Hong did take part in China's patriotic activities. While he counted among his acquaintances many Japanese friends, he too resented the recent Japanese aggression in Manchuria and under his order the International Dispensary have severed connection with their former Japanese friends.

The thing which troubles us most is this uncertainty and suspense. We want truth—true news about the fate of our General Manager, Mr. S. M. Hong. We hope a man like Mr. Hong cannot be spirited away like this; and we are willing to pay $5,000.00 to any person or party who will be the *first* to submit to us the authoritative news—borne out by documentary evidence—of the fate of Mr. S. M. Hong.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY CO., LTD.
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P.S.—We have previously stated that 11 of our staff in our Branch Office are believed to have fallen into the Japanese hands. We can now say definitely that they actually did fall into the Japanese hands and are believed to have been all killed. We attach herewith a photo showing how they were arrested by the Japanese.

JAPAN THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE LEAGUE

(*Continued from page 144*)

Lytton, the British delegate and chairman of the commission, and Count Marescotti, the Italian delegate, proceeded by steamer. The other members General McCoy, the American delegate, General Claudel, the French delegate, and Dr. Schnee, the German delegate, made the trip by train to Hangchow, and from there by automobile over the Hangchow-Nanking motor road. A ferry boat met the s.s. *Tuckwo* on its arrival at Nanking, among those on board being Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, General Ku Chung-lun, General Chen Yi and Mr. Uyemura, Japanese Consul General, who greeted Lord Lytton and suite. Mr. Z. Ting was at the head of the Nanking reception committee. Nanking was gay with flags in honor of the Commission, which took up its headquarters at the Officers Moral Endeavor society premises. The Chungshan road was lined with people and over it was built a decorated pailou bearing welcoming signs. The shops at Nanking were plastered with slogans of a character similar to those which greeted the Commission on its arrival in Shanghai. One of these slogans was, "The Chinese would rather die than live under Japanese imperialism."

The League Commission was scheduled to leave Nanking beginning of April for Hankow, were they are to stay for several days. The trip to Hankow is being made by a specially chartered steamer. The trip to Peiping will be made next week by rail. The League's spokesman said their trip to Hankow was merely for the purpose of sightseeing. There is a growing sentiment among many influential Chinese that the Commission should keep more in mind the main object of its visit to the Far East, namely to proceed to Manchuria to investigate the situation there, whereas the Commission seems to be purposely delaying the trip to Manchuria as much as possible.

Remarkable Growth of Cities in Soviet Russia

A recent *Tass* telegram from Moscow gives details of the remarkable growth of cities in Soviet Russia. Before the world war Russia had a total of 1,063 cities with an aggregate population of 21 millions. In 1931 there were 1,330 cities with an aggregate population of 34 millions. Huge cities, with many thousands of inhabitants, have sprung up around the great factories constructed in the Urals, Northern Caucasus, Siberia and the Ukraine. These cities consist of multi-story brick and reinforced concrete houses. They are well-planned and have many parks and trees. Among the new cities are Magnitogersk, Novocheliabinsk, Novo-Taguil, in the Urals; Novo-Kuznetzk in the Kuznetzk Basin; Corjinsk and Autostroi in the Nijni-Novgorod district; complete towns at the Stalingrad tractor works and the Saratov combine factory; a town near the Rostov agricultural machinery plant in Northern Caucasus, etc.

Repressive Measures in the Dutch East Indies

An evidence of the increasing repressive measures of the Dutch authorities in the Dutch East Indies is found in the fact that the editor of a Chinese weekly paper in Sourabaya known as the *Yongsia Weekly*, was arrested March 28, following the publication of anti-Japanese articles. Two other Chinese editors also received a warning. It is interesting to note in this connection that the government of the Netherlands East Indies has instructed Mr. Dekata Angelino, minister for Chinese Affairs, to proceed to Mukden and put himself at the disposal of the Lytton Commission.

White Races Fighting Losing Battle, Says Explorer

The white man is fighting a losing fight in the Far East, faced by over-whelming masses of hostile populations and by tradition of ancient culture in some respects superior to Western civilization, Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, noted American traveler, lecturer and author, told the American Club of Paris at its weekly luncheon at Langer's Restaurant recently.

However, although the days of the White Man's domination over Asia—in China and India—seem to be passing, Dr. Adams believes Africa presents a vast field of expansion in which Western civilization is proving eminently successful. Dr. Adams had just returned to Paris from travels to every part of Asia and Africa over which the French flag flies, and he had gained the conviction that the future of the French Colonial Empire lies in Africa from the Congo northwards, and most particularly in Algeria, Morocco and Tunis, those lands which French intelligence and industry have developed with such amazing success in recent years.

"Far be it from me," Dr. Adams said, "to detract from the work which has been done by the French in Indo-China, —the statesman who honors the Presidency of the French Republic today did great work in Indo-China nearly 30 years ago. But all we have been able to do in those countries of the East—when I say we, I associate the British, the Dutch and the Americans—is nothing against the traditions, against the age-old culture of those peoples and against their mass. We can do nothing against that mass.

"They don't like us; they don't want us and finally they really don't have to have us. I have a feeling, when I go to these countries, not only Indo-China, but China, that we are up against a losing fight in the long run.

"We have made certain ameliorations in their life; we have tried to bring them an economic system, and the feeling of any one who goes to the Far East today is admiration for the efforts of the French as it is for the English and the Dutch, but *a quoi bon;* we are up against a losing fight. They are too many for us, and they have too much behind them in the past of education, tradition and real civilization that antedates ours, and in some respects, I must confess, is better than ours.

"Africa is the future hope for France and for the white race. If any person wants to have faith in the destiny of the France, not only from the viewpoint of economics, but also of strategy and military strength, go to Africa. Go to Africa from the Congo north up inland and along the coast and see all the marvelous work that has been done, the marvelous work of the explorers and military men who sacrificed their lives in order to win an empire for France, and there you will see a solid basis for France, and if it is not ignored by people in Western countries, and if fully appreciated, it can become one of the great factors in the equilibrium of the world tomo rrow.

"I went to the Colonies of West Africa and North Africa inclined to be a critic. I had been reading many books about these colonies, but when I went there and saw the type and caliber of the men that are building the French Empire there, all I can say is, 'Thank God all is well with France'."

On his trip through the French colonies, Dr. Gibbons covered a distance equal to twice the journey around the world. He saw the French tricolor flying over concessions in Hankow and Tientsin, he visited the old French settlements of Pondichery and Chandernagore in India, he traveled through every part of Indo-China. From Syria he went to Djibouti, capital of Somailand, and thence to Madagascar, and the island of Reunion. Then he crossed Africa from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic in nine days, a trip that used to take four years.

In conclusion, Dr. Adams stressed the point that the finest and most interesting French colonies are those nearest home, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

"When you go there, you will see the French empire at its very best," he said. "Algeria is not a foreign country at all; it is like being in France. The hotels are clean and reasonable and the food everywhere is excellent. Morocco is a dream, a country bathed in sunshine in December. Meknes, Marrakesh and Rabat are wonderful cities, and Casablanca has made astonishing progress in the last few years."

THE ATTEMPTED MILITARY FASCIST COUP d'ETAT IN JAPAN

(*Continued from page 152*)

were financed by the Fascist conspirators. They brought back reports to the effect that Japan is not waging a war in Manchuria, but is merely protecting its citizens and their "rights," and therefore the tax-ridden peasants of Japan must support this action. The Left group also apparently is in the same counter-revolutionary camp with the other Fascists. I have already referred above to the definite role which the Shakai Minshu-to was to have played in connection with the coup d'etat, and there is not the slightest doubt that there also existed secret agreements with the other socialist groups, the Rono Taishuto group and the liquidators.

In the light of the frustrated coup d'etat one can more easily understand the circumstances under which Akamatsu boldly came forward with a program of State socialism in connection with the Japanese invasion of China, which he describes as an important step to defend the rights of the Japanese people.

There seems to be little doubt that the influence of the Communist Party of Japan is steadily increasing. Peasants and laborers are being mobilised for strikes, for demonstrations against wage cuts and unemployment, against the war in China, against a second world war and for the defence of the Chinese Soviet and the U.S.S.R.

Osaka, March, 28, 1932.

Chinese Claim Two Billion Losses Caused by Japanese in Manchuria

Losses to the Chinese governments of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces as a result of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria are estimated by the statistical department of the China National Government at Nanking to be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000, according to figures made public through the *Central News Agency*, Chinese official organ.

Figures given in this report place the losses checked thus far at $1,785,364,822. Returns from Heilungkiang and Kirin are not yet complete and it is expected that when the remaining damage estimates are made, the total will be near the two billion mark.

Civil government losses are placed at $36,853,462. Of this sum damages amounting to $1,300,835 was sustained by the Northeastern Political Council; $230,853 by the Department of Civil Affairs of the Liaoning provincial government; $29,550,000 by the Department of Finance, $2,533,000 by the Department of Industries, $785,646 by the Department of Education, $2,158,334 by the police administration, $59,243 by the law courts, and $235,500 by the various branch local governments.

The military governments sustained losses of $469,003,653, it is declared. This figure includes the loss of $37,001,605 by the Headquarters of Army, $445,348, by the Headquarters of Navy; $56,875,000 by Headquarters of the China air forces; $154,400 by the Gendarmerie Headquarters; $9,320,220 by various other military offices; $338,895,963 by the arsenals; $2,415,401 by the military food supplies factory, $7,706,481 by the China military uniform and utensils factory; $81,443 by the military workshops; $189,079 by military transports; $514,102 by the military communication department; $7,079,890 by the military survey department; $433,619 by military hospitals; $5,641,104 by the military schools and $2,250,000 by the various Army buildings and barracks.

The losses sustained by the government railways, with a total length of 340,868 kilometers, are estimated at $625,977,360 in addition to the workshop losses estimated at $484,000 and that of the Northeastern Communications Commission are placed at $4,279,850.

The government navigation sustained losses estimated at $20,000,000, the report states. This figure includes the losses sustsined by the fishery department, docks, and the navigation school. The losses in government radio are calculated to be $2,600,000.

Banking institutions managed by the government suffered losses of $589,936,131 while the mining administrations, of which only eight reports were available, lost $9,953,150, it is said. The government forest losses, through the Japanese occupation, are placed at $160,000. The Northeastern University suffered losses estimated at $11,881,880, while the loss in government revenue receipts is estimated at $15,185,330, it is pointed out.

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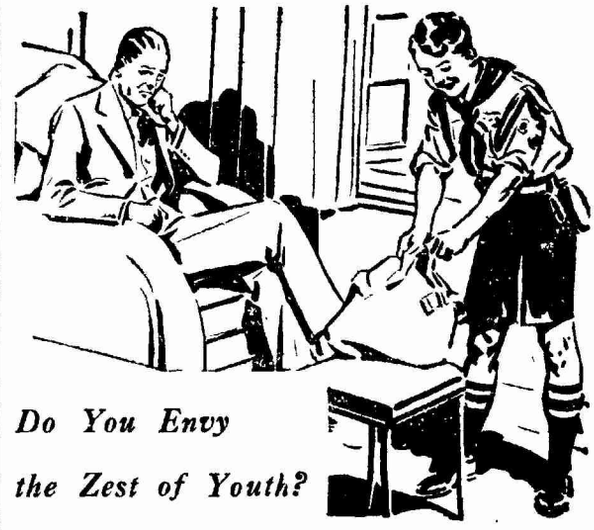

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60-177

In re Japan vs. World

(By Johnathan Mitchell in the "New Republic," Feb. 24)

ON the night of September 17, a detachment of the Japanese Manchurian army seized the arsenal of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang at Mukden. Japanese army authorities alleged that Chinese soldiers in uniform had attempted to blow up the South Manchuria Railway. Two days afterwards, foreign correspondents were permitted to see a section of damaged track and the still unburied bodies of two Chinese infantrymen.

Assuming that the Japanese story was true, Japan was entirely within its rights in seizing Mukden. The law and practice of nations—to quote the old, smug phrase—justifies any action necessary to protect a country's nationals and their property from sudden, violent attack. Japan's first step, on the face of the known facts, was completely legal.

The League Council was in session at Geneva, and on September 22, the Chinese delegate, Dr. Sze, invoked Article XI of the Covenant, by which the Council is given jurisdiction over "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace." On September 30, the Council adopted a resolution calling upon Japan to withdraw its troops by October 14. This was freely agreed to by the Japanese representative, M Kenkichi Yoshizawa.

From this distance, it is reasonably clear that Japan's military and naval chieftains, at this point, began to have complete control over Japanese policy. Instead of withdrawing its troops during those first days in October, Japan began rapidly to extend its occupation over the whole of central Manchuria. On October 8, twelve Japanese naval airplanes, in open disregard of the 1907 Hague convention, bombarded the unfortified city of Chinchow.

On the very next day, Japan in effect served notice on the world that it proposed to violate its international obligations wholesale. The Japanese Cabinet met at Tokio, and a list of demands upon China was drawn up. Two of the principal demands were recognition by China of existing treaties and the elimination of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang from the Manchurian government. Until these demands were complied with, Japanese troops would remain where they were. This announcement was an act of either incredible stupidity or pure madness on the part of Japan. In making these demands upon China, Japan simultaneously violated the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the 1922 Nine Power Treaty.

The League Covenant, by Article XIII, expressly provides that questions of the interpretation and execution of treaties are to be held proper subjects for arbitration, and binds the members of the League to arbitrate all such disputes. The Kellogg-Briand Pact goes much farther. By Paragraph Two, it pledges its signatories to use only pacific means—which the bombardment of Chinchow certainly was not—in the settlement of their differences. The case of the election of young Marshal Chang is cared for by the Nine Power Treaty, which guarantees China's administrative, as well as territorial, integrity.

The League Council met on October 13, and found itself possessed of an embarrassment of international instruments under which to convict Japan. This was the meeting at which Prentiss B. Gilbert sat at the Council table as American representative. At the urging of the United States, the Council chose to invoke the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Japan virtually admitted its guilt. In a note to the Council's president, M. Briand, on November 7, it declared that "it is far from the thoughts (of Japan) to insist on a final adjustment of a whole series of pending questions between Japan and China as a condition precedent to the withdrawal of troops . . . . "

It is now known that all through the October session of the Council, Sir Eric Drummond, the League's Secretary General, made strenuous efforts to have Article XIII invoked, and thus compel Japan to submit to arbitration. The Japanese became very angry at Sir Eric and the whole League Secretariat. After the Council decided to proceed by means of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the project of invoking Article XIII was abandoned.

For perhaps two weeks after this second Council meeting, Japan sedulously refrained from talking about forcing China to recognize its treaties and about the necessity of driving Marshal Chang from Manchuria. Then, in the latter part of November, the Japanese army commenced preparations for a drive on Chinchow for the obvious purpose of compelling Marshal Chang's troops to retreat south of the Great Wall. A wholly new and cynically flimsy argument was advanced. It was alleged that Marshal Chang's tropos were furnishing arms and munitions to gangs of bandits, and were themselves plotting an attack upon the South Manchuria Railway. Neutral observers at Chinchow promptly denied both these accusations. After urgent representations by the American and British governments, Baron Shidehara formally announced that he had conferred with Minister of War Minami and the higher Japanese army officers, and that the advance on Chinchow would be canceled. Shortly thereafter, Chinchow was taken.

Meanwhile, the Council met for the third time. After interminable and fruitless efforts to prevent the capture of Chinchow, it despairingly set up a commission of inquiry (now, two months later, en route to Manchuria) and adjourned. The Japanese army continued to go busily ahead with its plan for a puppet Manchurian government, to be entirely independent of Nanking. This was patently in violation of the Nine Power Treaty, and on January 7, Secretary of State Stimson issued his now famous note declaring the United States would not recognize any treaty infringing upon the "sovereignty, the independence or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China."

In its reply of January 15, Japan advanced the extraordinary thesis that the new regime in Manchuria had been made necessary by the ignominious flight of Marshal Chang's officials. This is directly contrary to known facts. The Governor of Mukden, General Tsang Hsih-yi, for example, did not flee. For more than three months he was kept prisoner in his Mukden home—until he finally agreed to give in to Japan. The same thing is true of most of the other high Manchurian dignitaries.

The most recent episode in Japan's career of international lawlessness is Shanghai. There Japan has violated the International Settlement's neutrality, and brought in reinforcements after pledging that it would not do so. It is necessary to go back to the Thirty Years' War to find any parallel in Europe of the cold ferocity of Admiral Shiozawa's bombing of the Chinese suburb of Chapei. There, is, moreover, every indication that Japan is growing steadily more reckless. The Japanese people is one of the friendliest and kindliest on earth, but just now Japan, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, is represented by a band of utterly irresponsible, half-mad generals and admirals. Between them and the forces of civilization, no useful communication seems possible.

Japanese Newspaper Warns Against Russian Women Spies

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* in a recent article issues a warning concerning Russian women spies. About a dozen Slavic young women, "as beautiful as the actresses appearing in moving picture scenes," have gone into Harbin and are devoting themselves to "luring the Japanese army officers" there, according to said Japanese newspaper's correspondent.

These agents approach the Japanese officers under the pretext of being "instructors in the Russian language," the account goes on. But their real object, of course, is to worm military secrets from the army men, whose natural reticence the sirens overcome with beauty. Investigations conducted by the authorities, the account continues, showed that three of these women communicated secretly with the headquarters of "a certain nation" from which they had received instructions to discover the real object of the Japanese troops in North Manchuria. The scribe is careful not to call this "certain nation" by name, but his observance of the punctilio might appear somewhat overdrawn, as spies who are Slavs and who gives instruction in the Russian language could hardly be suspected of reporting to the Government of Afghanistan, for instance. At any rate, the newspaper account asserts that 28 of these "vampires" already have been spotted and are under observation.

Stanley Hornbeck Explains U. S. Far Eastern Policy

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, head of the Far East Division of the State Department, explained American policy in Asia in an address before the Institute of Far Eastern Affairs, at Washington, March 31. He quoted his own writings of 1916 as applicable today, saying that the United States will insist that its rights in the Far East receive due consideration, since it played a major share in opening Asia to the world and has an interest in its fate and the fortunes of its people. The United States likewise, Dr. Hornbeck emphasized, has a right to share in Asia's commerce and opportunities.

Leading Cantonese Entertain League Commission

The members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry were entertained at a reception March 23 at the residence of Chun Bing-him ("Yin Villa") at No. 6 Seymour Road by the Canton Guild and the Cantonese Merchants' Association, the two most influential Cantonese organisations in Shanghai. Wen Tsung-yao, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, chairman of the Canton Guild, presided. Mr. Wen in the course of an address said the Chinese (and the Cantonese particularly) only asked the League to act as fair and impartial judges, adding: "If you should discover that we have erred in any respect that can be proven to the hilt, we shall only be too pleased to face the music with courage and manliness in an endeavor to mend such errors. We may have made mistakes. Who has not? Even the sages are not perfect nor are they immune from mistakes. But our errors, if any, shrink, into insignificance as compared with the horrible atrocities perpetrated by Japan with all of her modern, cruel and deadly weapons."

Shanghai Police Report on Recent Sino-Japanese Hostilities

The report of the Commissioner of Police of the International Settlement of Shanghai, Major F. W. Gerrard, for the month of Feburary shows that at one period approximately half a million industrial workers and their dependents were deprived of a means of subsistence which they would ordinarily obtain from industrial labor, as a result of the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities. Three hundred and fourteen projectiles, including two aerial bombs, fell in the Settlement between January 28 and March 1, accounting for damage to 262 buildings and occasioning 277 casualties among the civilian populace. Of this number 61 cases proved fatal. These figures do not include the people killed and injured and the destruction done to property on the extra Settlement Municipal Roads.

Bernard Shaw Speaks Good Word For South African Natives

Some disparaging remarks about the white populace of the South African Union formed the farewell message of George Bernard Shaw on boarding a liner for his return to Great Britain according to a dispatch from Cape Town published by *Berliner Tageblatt* March 19. The playwright is quoted as having said that in his opinion the South African natives not only had better manners than the Whites in general, but that they also excelled them on the point of intelligence. While never coming across a stupid native, during his sojourn in the Union, he said, he had met "many an enervated White without a vestige of intelligence whose case is absolutely hopeless."

Excellent New Chinese Monthly Magazine Founded at Singapore

The large Chinese community in the Straits Settlements is giving well deserved support to the *Straits Chinese Monthly*, a magazine in the Chinese language which started publication in October last. It is published by Kwok Yoke Weng and is succeeding through sheer merit where several predecessors had failed. Correspondents in Singapore and other Straits citizens write the *Review* that the new publication is improving with each issue. A recently published article entitled, "The Most Urgent Reforms the Straits Chinese Need Today," was reproduced in many Malayan papers.

Japanese Loot Nanziang, American Property Included

Rev. S. R. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Mission South related in a recent letter to the Shanghai newspapers details of how the Japanese soldiers looted practically every home in Nanziang, which lies within the Japanese 20 kilometer zone. They raided the home of Miss Alice G. Waters of said Mission, carted away her furniture, stove, trunks, boxes, etc. The Japanese regularly used the furniture which they took from the houses as fuel.

No. 72.

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton are due to return to Shanghai from the United States on the Dollar liner *President Hoover* on April 1.

Mrs. Thurston Porter, wife of the Marshal of the United States Court for China, was operated on for appendicitis March 25 at the Country Hospital.

Lady Drummond Hay arrived in Shanghai during the week from Europe to gather material for the *Hearst* newspaper service.

Miss Peggy Hull, who has been in Shanghai for more than a month as correspondent for the New York *Daily News* departed on the s.s. *President Harrison* March 30 enroute to the United States by way of Europe.

Mr. Tanaka, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, is conducting a tour of inspection in Manchuria with the object of investigating economic and other conditions while in Manchuria.

A new commercial treaty between Japan and Portugal was concluded at Lisbon March 24, when the document was signed by the Portuguese Foreign Minister and Mr. Ohta, Japanese Minister to Lisbon.

Paul S. Harvey, son of Charles Harvey of the Y. M. C. A. and a former student of the Shanghai American School, will leave New York on April 30, 1932, to join the staff of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith, writer and lecturer on Far Eastern subjects, of Louisville, Ky., has returned to China and is now visiting Hongkong. She expects to visit friends in Shanghai and Tsingtao during the summer.

Hu Wen-hu (Au Boon-haw), well-known Overseas Chinese and philanthropist, was appointed a member of the Central Overseas Affairs Committee by the Executive Yuan March 26. The Committee now has a membership of 52.

The January issue of the *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, published at Peiping, contains an article by Dr. Hu Shih on the development of Zen Buddhism in China, together with discussions on factory legislation, removal of coastal population in the early Tsing period, etc.

A Jewish Club is being formed in Shanghai. At a meeting held March 20, a general committee was elected with M. S. Bloch as chairman. Other members are: M. E. Gilcher, vice-chaiman; S. A. Burak, secretary; S. D. Joffick, treasurer; L. Kahan, steward; I. Levitin, librarian.

Permission has been given by Shanghai Municipal authorities for the re-opening of the premises of the *Republican Daily News*, the Chinese newspaper which was closed down early in the trouble following indiscreet references to the Japanese Emperor. Publication of the newspaper is, however, still under a ban.

H. C. Mei, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations departed from Shanghai Saturday March 2 with her daughter Betty, for Canton to attend the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs. F. T. Kong who devoted more than 40 years of her life to missionary and social work among the Chinese in Honolulu.

As a result of the financial difficulties in Japan, over a thousand middle school teachers will shortly be dismissed. According to a statement of the Japanese educational authorities, the number of these teachers ranges from 30 to 50 per prefecture. A considerable decrease in applications for admission to schools of middle grade is reported.

The American Consulate General in Shanghai has expressed a desire to obtain complete information relative to losses sustained by American citizens and corporations as a result of Sino-Japanese hostilities in and near Shanghai, on or subsequent to January 28, 1932, and is circularizing American firms and organizations with this object in view.

Capt. E. Fiori, chief of the police of the French Concession departed from Shanghai for France last week by the French liner *Felix Roussel*. He was associated with the French police here for the past 12 years. One of the Shanghai Russian papers states that Mr. Fiori retires with a comfortable fortune. It is generally understood that he will not return here.

West Point men in Shanghai, to the number of 28 (among whom were two Chinese), participated at the American Club March 26 in the annual dinner which is always held by former graduates and cadets of West Point Military Academy during the third week in March. Col. L. D. Gasser, commander of the 31st U. S. Infantry, was the guest of honor.

As a result of the Sino-Japanese disturbance, Chinese firms in Kobe have considerably decreased. According to investigations by the Foreign Section of the Kobe Water Police Station, there were 82 Chinese firms in January last year which have now decreased to only three. Their disappearance affects Kobe's foreign trade by approximately Yen 50,000,000 a year.

Direct wireless service between San Francisco and Mukden will be inaugurated before long as a result of an agreement reached between the American Radio Corporation and the new Government of Manchu Kou, according to a *Rengo* message from Mukden. The North-eastern Wirless Station in Mukden is to be renamed the Mukden Central Wireless Station.

The death occurred at Long Beach, California, at the age of 88, of Ernest L. '("Daddy") Hawes, who for 50 years had been a steward on the Pacific, his last service having been with the Dollar line. In accordance with his will, his cremated ashes were strewn over the China Sea, the ceremony being performed by the Captain of the s.s. *President Harrison* on Easter Sunday.

H. Shiyematsu, a Japanese vice-consul attached to the Japanese Consulate General in Hamburg, was assaulted by five men on the way to his home early in the morning of March 23. He received grave injuries including a concussion of the brain. Three of the five assailants have been arrested. The assault apparently was prompted by political motives. Mr. Shiyematsu was accompanied by a German girl.

A day-laborer at Versailles by the name of Camauelle was sentenced by a French Court to six months imprisonment last week for impersonating the police inspector charged with the checking up on luggage of the Chinese workers employed in the district. As a result of his disguise he succeeded in penetrating the houses of several Chinese citizens from whom he managed to stea money, documents, jewels, etc.

Who's Who in China

劉鳳岐字鳴梧
Liu Feng-ch'i

Liu Feng-chi, military officer; born at Hsi-ping Hsien, Honan; entered the military service, 1917; was graduated from Higher Military Training School, 1925; became commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade, and soon rose to the rank of the 4th Cavalry Division, 1927; made "chun-chang" or chief commander of the First Cavalry Army Corps, 1929; upon reorganization, commandant of the First Cavalry Division of the Nationalist Army, 1930; now he still holds this position.

劉鳳岐，字鳴梧，湖南人，於一九一七年，入伍任事，一九二五年，畢業於高等軍事學校，一九二七年，任第十六混成旅旅長，升任騎兵第四師師長，一九二九年，再升騎兵第一軍軍長，一九三〇年，改編後，任國民革命軍騎兵第一師師長，現任此職

Shanghai's Budget for 1932 Does Not Include Extra Taxation

The treasurer and controller of the Foreign Municipality of Shanghai last week presented his budget report for 1932, which the Municipal Council has endorsed. A number of drastic reductions in expenditures were included in the new budget, although the need for certain services will bring the year's expenses to Tls. 15,500,000. As a result of the favorable sterling-tael exchange a surplus of 351,000 taels has been carried forward over last year's budget.

It was stated in the report that efficiency had accounted for a slash in cost of maintaining the government, but no change had made in the high standard of the work. The Public Works Department by a series of efficiency moves was able to reduce expenses Tls. 260,870 over last year's expenditures.

Estimates for the Finance Department remained at about last year's figure. Two Chinese may be promoted to fill positions of two senior members of the staff and a qualified assistant may be hired.

The revenue office registered a slight increase over last year's allotment of expenditures due mainly to a re-allocation of senior posts in recognition of meritorious service.

The cost of the secretariat, which last year amounted to slightly more than Tls. 325,000, was slightly less than that of last year. Improved conditions in the legal department will bring that total to about 20 per cent higher than last year. The cost of the Press Information Office will raise the government expense about Tls. 45,000.

It was recommended that since the budget was drawn up before the recent Shanghai crisis, the figures should stand and provision be made elsewhere to cover the cost of the crisis. The land tax figure is slightly less than that of 1931, allowance having been made for properties in respect of which the tax was not collected. The estimate of the municipal rate revenue was somewhat higher due to concessions made certain institutions in partial or complete remissions of taxes.

Wharfage dues netted Tls. 150,000 less than those of 1931 because of the revised apportionment of monies between the council and neighboring municipal authorities and the fact that an increasing quantity of goods was discharged on the Pootung side of the river to the detriment of the council's revenue from this source.

It was stated that with an appropriation of Tls 1,225,000 from the general reserve, the budget could be met on the existing municipal rate. The budget of extraordinary expenditures reaches Tls. 18,916,000.

Unexpected road development necessitated by property construction caused the estimated P. W. D. expenditures of Tls. 350,000 to be raised to Tls. 516,000.

The power company will be called upon for payment of instalments of Tls. 16,000,000.

The education budget, which for the first time is separate, is Tls. 1,384,000 and represents 1.74 per cent of the assessed value of property subject to payment of general municipal rate and the co-relative rate of land tax.

It was stated that the decision not to raise the general municipal rate this year is due solely to abnormal conditions now existing. It was recommended that land should bear more of the burden of the budget.

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In the United States Court for China

ELIZABETH ISABELLA CONSTANCE MAY, Plaintiff,
vs.
ELMER LAWSON MAY, Defendant.

Cause No. 3421
Civil No. 1532
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 9th, 1932.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 9th day of March, 1932, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of March, 1932, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of March, 1932, Elizabeth Isabella Constance May, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 9th day of March, 1932;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 9th day of March, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 9th day of April 1932, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

In the United States Court for China

JULIA P. G. GJONVICH, Plaintiff,
vs.
TOM GJONVICH, Defendant.

Cause No. 3419
Civil No. 1530
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China March 22, 1932.
L. T. Kenake,
Assistant Clerk.

The Object of this suit is an action for Divorce

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 22nd day of March, 1932, made application for the substitution for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of February, 1932, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 17th day of February, 1932, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 18, 1929, and that defendant's last known address was General Delivery, Post Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 22nd day of March, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China, this 22nd day of March, 1932.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

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In the United States Court for China

In re.	Cause No. 3424
Estate	Special Proceedings No. 774
of	NOTICE
JOHN WALL ALLEN	
Deceased	

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN WALL ALLEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 23, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 28, 1932.

Thomas Jefferson Whitaker.
c/o British Cigarette Co.
Shanghai.

60-182

Soochow Sees No Peace in Sight

(By "The Review's" Special Correspondent)

Soochow, March 26, 1932

Notwithstanding the peace talks in Shanghai it is not considered here that the prospects for peace are at all bright. Although no serious clashes have taken place, occacional encounters have occurred between the Chinese and Japanese advance posts. The Japanese have in the meantime occupied the villages of Chienmengtang, Wanghsienchiao and five others in that vicinity, which formerly formed a sort of buffer territory. Japanese air planes are to be seen frequently flying over this city. These flights have elicited protests both from foreigners and the Chinese authorities through the Ministry of Affairs. The local newspaper here, the *Soochow Daily News*, reports that the Japanese sentries at Lichialou clashed with the Chinese posts at Wangchimiao March 23. The same paper states that about 60 women members of the Chinese Women's Anti-Japanese Association in the vicinity of Nanziang have been seized by the Japanese troops and are being detained at the Japanese headquarters in Nanziang.

According to information from official sources, the Headquarters of the Japanese 14th Division is now located at Kaiting, and between Kaiting and Nanziang there are at present more than 20,000 Japanese troops for defense of their lines. Few people are remaining at Kaiting at present and of the four city gates, only the East and West are open for communication, while the other two are closed and heavily guarded.

The general consensus of opinion among both military circles and the civilian population here is that further fighting seems to be inevitable, and they are convinced that the Japanese are absolutely insincere in their present peace negotiations at Shanghai.

Henli River Bridge Destroyed

The 19th Route Army has destroyed the Henli River bridge by burning, so as to stop the advance of the Japanese troops which they feel is bound to come. Trenches are now being dug around the Walled City here and various defense works are under way. The Japanese employ spies to visit the Chinese lines and occasionally also Japanese in disguise are discovered in the Chinese lines. Several Japanese sentries ventured into the Chinese defense lines at Taicheng March 25 and clashed with the Chinese guards, resulting in two Japanese being killed and three Chinese wounded. Yesterday afternoon the German military attache while visiting the Chinese front at Taicheng in the company of a battalion commander was shot at by Japanese snipers. They escaped unhurt by crawling on all fours.

War refugees from Hwangtu and Kaiting report that a large number of Chinese young girls and middle-aged women in these two cities has been seized by the Japanese troops and are detained at their quarters. Many of them have been violated by turns and one nun is reported to have succumbed to serious wounds.

Chinese Ratepayers Elect Municipal Delegates

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association of Shanghai met March 29 and elected 27 members two will form the electoral body, which has the power of electing five Chinese to be placed on the councillor body of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The electoral body will meet with two other groups, each numbering 27 members, and representing guilds and commercial bodies, in the Chinese Representatives Assembly when seven Chinese, recently appointed by the association, will scrutinize the list of voters. From this list 54 additional representatives will be elected to the general assembly, which will be composed of 31 members.

The 27 persons elected March 29 are Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Wang Shiao-lai, Yuen Li-deng, Chang Yi-chen, Fang Chiao-beh, Hu Feng-hsiang, Shih Liang-tsai, Ling Kung-hou, Hsu Chi-chung, Tsuyi Pei, Ching Jen-ching, Yu Hsiang-chung, Wang Wei-ying, O. S. Liu, Chien Lung-chang, Sinloh Hsu, Kiang Yi-ping, K. P. Chen, Soong Han-chang, Wang Yen-sun, Tung Chen-hing, Feng Shao-san, Wu Tze-hou, Chen Chieh-ching, Tsi Yu-hsu, Swun Chiu-ping, and Dr. John C. H. Wu.

A total of 1,336 Chinese ratepayers cast votes for the above 27 people. The ballot box was opened in the presence of Mr. Kan Chia-chi, and Mr. Yeh Hung-chi, representing Mayor Wu Te-chen, and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs respectively.

New Manchuria State Seizes Customs and Salt Reveunes

The new Japanese-controlled State of Manchuria is seizing the Customs and salt revenues, as will be seen by the telegrams below which were circulated by the Kuo Min News agency.

Nanking, March 28.

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, has reported to T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, receipt of the following telegram from the Customs Commissioners at Antung and Newchang:—"Antung Commissioner of Customs telegraphs: 'I am informed that Superintendent introduced Japanese Adviser to manager of Bank of China to-day, when Adviser handed manager written circular instructions from Manchukuo that all revenues in hands of Bank of China on 26th of March and all collections from that date should be paid to Tung San Sheng Kuang Yin Hao.

'Manager replied that he could do nothing without instructions from Maritime Customs. So far I have not been approached in the matter but Bank of China requests instructions which I now solicit from you. Question is also raised of present agreement with Bank of Chosen'.

"Newchwang Commissioner of Customs telegraphs: Superintendent's Japanese adviser and manager of Bank of Manchuria called this morning on Bank of China manager with a despatch dated 24th March from Manchukuo Ministry of Finance to him instructing him to hand over immediately all Customs revenue held by Bank of China on 26th March and all future collection to the Bank of Manchuria.

"They thereupon demanded immediate handing over to themselves; Bank of China manager refused saying he should consult me and will inform them on their return this afternoon that Commissioner of Customs has wired to Inspector-General of Customs for instructions.' "

Dr. F. A. Cleveland, associate chief inspector of Salt Revenue, has also reported to the Minister of Finance receipt of the following telegram from the Liaoning (Mukden) District Inspectorate: "We learn from reliable sources that Salt Commissioner has received orders from Finance Minister of Manchukuo to take over by force our office and sub-offices including revenue balance, files and everything on 28th March."

Shanghai Chinese Banks Form Joint Reserve Board

A Joint Reserve Board has been formed by the Shanghai Bankers Association, the list of member banks being as follows: Bank of China, Bank of Communications, the National Commercial Bank, Ltd.; Chekiang Industrial Band, Ltd., Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd., Yien Yieh Commercial Bank, Chung Foo Union Bank, Ningpo Commercial Bank, Chung Hwa Commercial Savings Bank, Kincheng Banking Corporation, Tung Lai Bank, the Continenial Bank, Yung Hung Banking Corporation, the National Industrial Bank of China, Commercial Bank of China, China & South Sea Bank, Kiangsu Bank, China State Bank, Land Bank of China, Agricultural & Industrial Bank of China, Joint Savings Society of Yien Yieh, Kincheng, Continental, China & South Sea Banks, Postal Remittance Savings Bank, Ming Hwa Commercial & Saving Bank, Union Commercial Bank and the Women's Commercial & Savings Bank.

One of the objects of the new Board is to provide for the issue of joint reserve notes, which may be issued to the extent of 28 percent of the properties deposited. Provision is made for the settling of call loans once every month, interest of one per cent being deducted. An important provision in the Covenant relating to the Joint Reserve Board is provided by article 23, which reads:

"Where, in the event of any depreciation in the market value, or any apprehension for the deterioration, of the reserve properties, the depositing member bank concerned fails to fulfill the obligations provided for in Art. 8 of this Covenant, the Board shall have the right to dispose of such properties at the market value to set off against the various notes and certificates issued to the said bank. Whenever the proceeds from such disposal exceed the value of the notes and certificates, the balance shall be refunded to the bank concerned; and should the proceeds fall short of the value of the notes and certificates, the committee shall have the right to demand full reimbursement from the bank concerned."

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re.

Estate of CHARLES A. STEWART Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 129

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles A. Stewart, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, March 17, 1932.

George C. Friedgen,
c/o United Kingdom Tobacco Co.
212 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

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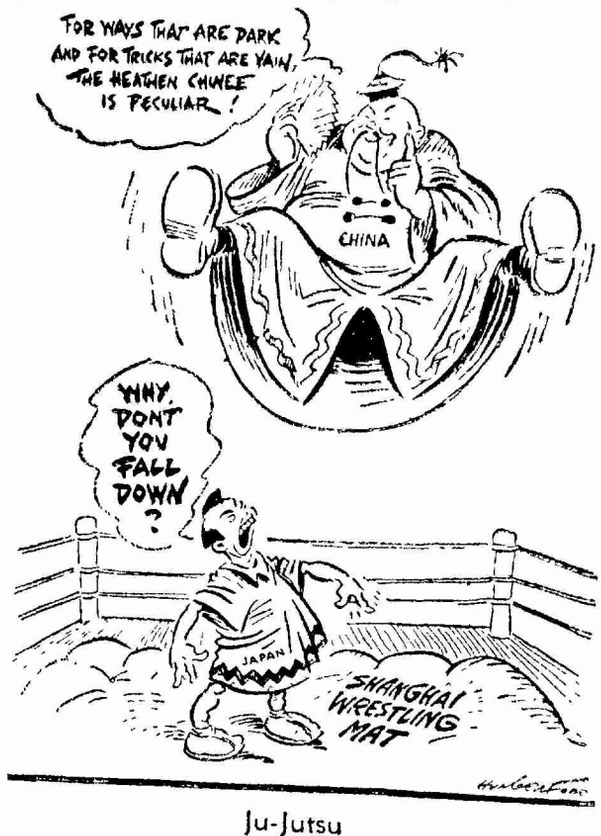
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JAPAN
SHANGHAI WRESTLING MAT

Ju-Jutsu
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette."

"Reuter" Says General Wang Keng Has Not Been Executed

A *United Press* report from Nanking during last week stated that Brigadier General Wang Keng, who was arrested by the Japanese Consular police in the Astor House several weeks ago and later released, had been executed by the Chinese military authorities at Nanking. Later *Reuter* reports denied that such was the case and intimated that the original rumor of General Wang having been executed was put out to appease certain sections of the Chinese public who had been clamoring for his execution. General Wang was stated to have left his military post without the permission of his superiors and as a result of his surreptitious trip into the Settlemenet valuable military maps came into the hands of the Japanese.

Foreign Education Stifles Originality, Says Correspondent

Victor Frene in a letter to the editor of *The Review* criticizes the foreign education "imported" into China on the ground that it weakens and stifles the power of self-control among the Chinese. Mr. Frene says the foreign education strangles originality by predetermined rules and encourages only imitative activity. No more soul-stirring tragedy has ever happened in the course of the whole human history, he says, than that which the importation and blind imitation of Occidental traditional education brings about in so-called "modern" China by poisoning her youth who, are her future leaders.

University of Shanghai Resumes in Temporary Quarters

The administration of the University of Shanghai has definitely decided to resume the work of the school in the Central district. Arrangements have been made for the college classes to meet in the School of Commerce on Yuen Ming Yuen Road and in the Y.M.C.A. Building on Szechuen Road. They will move back to the University campus in Chungking Road as soon as the situation permits. The middle school will be affiliated with the Y.M.C.A. Middle School, but instruction will be given by its own teachers,

Admiral Kelly Guest of Honor at Union Club Tiffin

Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, the head of the British naval forces in Shanghai, was the guest of honor at a tiffin held at the Union Club March 29, when most of the prominent Chinese business men in Shanghai were in attendance. Admiral Kelly's main theme was the necessity for co-operation between Chinese and foreigners. He mentioned the value of the personal touch. For example, owing to the fact that many Chinese naval officers had been trained in the British Navy he was often able to get things done by making his wishes known to one or other of the Chinese naval officers with whom he was on friendly terms. In the course of his remarks he pointed out the advantage of developing railway communications in China.

American Communists Denounce Japan

Several persons were injured at Washington D. C., March 26 when the police broke up a demonstration by Reds outside the Japanese Embassy. Banners denouncing Japanese imperialism in China were carried by the mob. Thirty persons were arrested. When arraigned two days later several of them pleaded "not guilty" and demanded jury trials. They were accordingly held instead of being dismissed with small fines as had been planned.

Japanese Airplane Flights over Hangchow

Han Chih-hsin, a Chinese resident of Hangchow in a recent letter to the *N. C. D. News* states that fourteen aerial "visits" had been made up to March 26 by Japanese planes, but the visits then suddenly ceased obviously because "the Japanese military authorities are somewhat afraid of the Hon. Members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry, who were arriving there by the noon train that day and who would put it down in their diary as an eye-witnessed evidence of Japanese barbarities, should their planes fly over this city as usual. If this sort of Japanese 'tactics' can fool the Hon. Members of the Commission with the world at large, then let the League of Nations entrusted with the world fortune be well informed of the facts as standing!"

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Losses Put at Eleven Millions

Losses estimated at approximately $11,000,000 have been sustained by the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai Hangchow-Ningpo Railways as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai, according to reports filed during the week with the Ministry of Railways by the Administrations of both lines. While the above figure covers the main damages to the North Station in Shanghai and other railway properties, loss of earnings due to disruption of traffic on the lines also contributes a share.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady — Business Done 1,100,000 Shares
March 30, 1932

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Mar.28	Tues. Mar. 29
23½	3⅛	—	Adams Express	4	4
182¾	62¼	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye	75⅛	75¼
42¾	10	.50	Allis Chalmers	10	10
129¾	54⅛	*4.00	American Can	62¾	64
51¾	4½	—	Amer. & Foreign Power	4⅝	4⅝
31½	2¼	—	Amer. & For. Power W.	2¼	2½
58½	11½	.5	American Smelting	10½	11
201¾	107¾	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	112¾	113⅜
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	77½	78¾
80¾	23⅛	3.00	American Waterworks	28	27½
43¼	8	—	Anaconda Copper	7¼	6½
295½	82	*4.00	Auburn Automobiles	83½	82
87⅞	12¾	—	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅛	15⅝
70⅝	16¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	17½	17⅝
76½	34¾	*3.00	Borden Company	37⅞	38⅝
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	9⅜	9⅝
45¾	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14¼	14⅛
131½	26⅝	—	Case J. I.	33¾	33¾
54⅛	12½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	12⅞	13
25¾	10⅛	1.00	Chrysler	10½	11
20¾	5	.30	Cities Service, Co.	5⅜	5⅜
45⅝	11⅝	150	Columbia Gas & Electric	12⅝	12⅞
12	3	.30	Common wealth &Southern	3½	3½
2¾	⅜	—	„ „ warr.	⅜	7/16
109⅝	54¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N.Y.	60¾	60¾
12	5⅜	—	Continental Oil	6¼	6⅛
86⅝	36¼	*3 00	Corn Products	41½	42½
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1⅜	1⅜
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	47⅞	48½
107	46½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	46	46⅞
185¾	73	5.00	Eastman Kodak	74⅞	74¼
61	6¼	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	6⅞	7⅜
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3	3¼
54¾	17⅞	1.00	General Electric	18⅜	17⅞
56	28¼	3.00	General Foods	36	35¾
48	18	2.00	General Motors	16	16¾
84⅛	20⅛	5.00	General Railway Signal	20⅞	20¼
38¾	9½	1.00	Gillette	19¼	19⅜
42⅛	14½	1 60	Gold Dust	17¼	17¼
20⅞	3⅜	—	Goodrich Rubber	3½	3⅞
52¾	12⅞	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	15½	15⅝
22⅝	5	.50	Granby	5¼	5¼
62½	10½	2.00	International Cement	10½	10¼
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	⅞	Unq.
60½	22¾	1.80	International Harvester	20¾	20½
20⅛	7	—	International Nickel	7⅝	7⅝
38¾	7	—	International Tel. & Tel.	7⅜	6⅛
80¾	15⅝	—	Johns Manville	16⅛	16⅜
31½	7¼	—	Kennecott	7¼	7
27¾	½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	1½	1¼
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	51	54
63½	23¼	3.00	Loew's: Inc.	27	26⅝
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	15	14⅞
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	Unq.	4¼
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	8⅜	8⅜
40⅞	14¼	2.00	Nash Motors	14¼	15
108½	34½	3.00	National City Bk. bid price	42½	42¼
14¾	3⅝	—	Nevada Consolidated Co.	3⅝	3½
132¼	24⅞	—	New York Central	26⅞	27½
90¼	26	10%S	North American Aviation	32	32¾
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	33¼	33¾
11⅞	3½	—	Packard Motors	3½	3½
50¼	5½	—	Paramount—Publix. Corp.	7	7
64	15⅞	2 00	Pennsylvania Railroad	15⅞	16¼
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3½	2¼
16⅝	3⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	5¼	5⅜
96	44⅝	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	53⅝	53½
27½	5⅛	—	Radio Corporation	6⅝	6½
24⅛	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3⅞	3⅝
54½	32⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	35⅜	35⅝
63¼	28	2.50	Sears Roebuck	29	29⅝
10¼	2½	—	Shell Union	3¼	3⅛
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	7¾	8
26½	8⅜	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9⅛	9
54½	28⅜	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison.	30⅛	30
88¾	25⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	26	26½
53½	25¾	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	28½	28¼
26¼	9⅞	1.00	Texas Corporation	11½	11⅜
55¾	19½	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	21½	21¾
18	2	—	Trans America	4	3⅞
72	27⅛	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	29⅜	29⅛
205⅛	65	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	71½	71½
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	12⅞	13
31¼	7½	.40	United Corporation	8	7⅞
37½	15⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	18½	18⅝
20⅜	3½	—	U.S. Rubber	4¼	4⅛
152¾	35½	2.00	U.S. Steel	40¼	40¼
76¾	11	—	Vanadium	13	13¾
20⅜	2⅛	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	2⅜	2⅛
107¾	19⅞	2.50	Woolworth	25⅝	24⅛
72⅝	35	2.40		41	41½

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

March 24, 1932,

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE			Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock			46¼	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1,	1960	53	11.76
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15,	1957	23½	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	6 %	Oct. 1,	1969	87¼	5.84
Chile Government	6 %	Sep. 1,	1961	12⅜	—
Republic of Finland	6½%	Sep. 1,	1956	52½	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct. 1,	1954	59½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Apr. 15,	1958	38	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15,	1960	35	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 %	May 1,	1948	36	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 %	Aug. 1,	1948	26⅛	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1,	1951	90⅞	7.91
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 %	July 1,	1954	11⅜	—
City of Milan	6½%	Apr. 1,	1952	67	10.47
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1,	1959	12	—
Republic of Peru	6 %	Oct. 1,	1961	6¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 %	Apr. 1,	1955	31½	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1,	1940	59½	—
Saxon Public Works	6½%	May 1,	1951	18⅜	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½%	May 1,	1949	79½	7.68
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 %	Jan. 1,	2000	8	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 %	Jan. 1,	1947	58	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 %	May 1,	1957	79¼	6.72
International Match Corporation	5 %	Jan. 15,	1941	28	—
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 %	May 1,	1945	50	—
National Steel Corp.	5 %	Apr. 1,	1956	78⅞	6.80
Japanese Government	6½%	Feb. 1,	1954	69¾	9.90
Japanese Government	5½%	May 1,	1965	60	9.48

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	58½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	62¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	60¼	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	42½	—
Shanghai-Nanking Railway	5 %	1904/08	36½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/38	65½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	22	—
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	12	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 23rd March, 1932.

Although hostilities have ceased for 2 weeks no actual Agreement for an Armistice has yet been reached but strong efforts are being made to arrive at a formula for official cessation and the withdrawal of Japanese troops, to be succeeded by a Conference aiming at Peace proposals.

Business naturally remains stagnant, and there are many reasons financial, economic and social why this must so as well as the outstanding difficulty regarding Chinese Native Bank Orders still unsettled.

Prices of Silver and rates of exchange locally, on a narrow market have gradually fallen away this week. London/New York Cross rate has risen from 3 63/64 to 3.64. Yen Cross rate from 32.00 to 32.20

Silver:—On the 17th inst. was quoted at 18⅛d. for spot 18¼d. forward and U.S. $ 0.29¾ and today closes at 17⅞d, 17⅞d. and U.S. $ 0.29.

China has bought and sold: America also: markets generally have been quiet, with buyers satisfied.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London on the 17th inst. was 1/9⅝d: lowered on the 18th inst to 1/9½d: on the 21st inst. to 1/9⅜d: on the 22nd inst to 1/8⅞d, and today raised to 29.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 64,141,000 a decrease of Tls. 264,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 201,980,000 an increase of $ 3,300,000

Estimated value Tls. 209,566,000 as against Tls. 203,248,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 17	Friday Mar 18	Saturday Mar. 19	Monday Mar. 21	Tuesday Mar. 22	Wed. Mar. 23
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/10.810	1/9¾	1/9½	1/9½	1/9⅜	1/8⅞	1/9
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/9¾	1/9½	1 9½	1/9⅜	1/8⅞	1/9
4 m s ,,	—	1/9	1 9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/9
T/T on India	125,478	119¾	1 8½	118½	117¾	115	115½
T/T on France	833,674	833	823	825	822	808	811
T/T on N.Y.	32,728	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	31⅝	31¾
T/T on Demand		32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	31⅝	3 ¾
T/T on Hamburg R M.		138	136	136	136	133¼	133¾
T/T on H'kong	76.332	75⅝	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	75⅜	7 ⅜
T/T on Japan	105 587	99 nom.	100 nom	99 nom.	100 nom	101 nom	101nom.
T/T on Batavia	81.250	82	80½	80¾	80¼	78½	79
T/T on Straits	122 457	128	129½	129½	130¼	133½	132½
Bk's buying rates							
4 m s B/L. Cred. &D/A	2/o 068						
4m s B/L D/P	882.435						
6m s B/L Cre. &D/A	—						
4 m s B/T Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	34.565						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar 21	Mar 22	Mar. 23
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	18⅛	18	18 1/16	18 1/16	17 15/16	17¾
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 29¾	G.$.29¾	G.$ 29⅝	G.$ 29½	G.$.28⅞	G.$.29
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 673	Tls. 675.50	Tls. 678	Tls 685.60	Tls. 684	Tls 692.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.40
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.3	Tls. 71.3¼	Tls. 71.2½	Tls. 71.3	Tls. 71.3½	Tls. 71.4½
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 92.68
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 363⅞
London open of Market rate of Dis.	3m/32 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6⅛
,, ,,	4 ,, 2% 5/16	Hongkong on London	T T 1/4
,, ,,	6 ,, 2% 7/16	Kobe on London *	T/T 1/9 3/16

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

JAPANESE PRINCE, Jan. 25.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 1,600	*Pls.* 3,854
Steel Sheets	,,	86
Expanded Metal	,,	348
Borax	,,	504
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	18,013
Wax, Paraffin	,,	252
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	31,026

GOLDEN SUN, January 25.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires, Scraps ...	*Pls.*	153
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	13,501
,, Kerosene, in Case ...	,,	124,150
Motor Spirits	,,	70,690

FERNLANE, January 25.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 26,733	*Pls.* 68,016

SKRANSTAD, January 25.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls* 2,595	*Pls* 10,377

COMLIEBANK, January 26.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw:		
American ...	*Bls* 6,541	*Pls.* 23,676
Carbon Black	,,	422

PRESIDENT MADISON, Jan. 27.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Rubber Tuber:		
For Motor-trucks	,,	2
Bacon	*Pls.*	2
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,856
Hams	,,	3
Potatoes, Fresh.....	,,	15
Wood Pulp, Chemical ...	,,	90

TILSINGTON COURT, Jan. 29.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	16,102
Wheat	,,	149,923

GOLDEN RIVER, January 29.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

Flour, Wheat	*Pls*	71,203

PROTESILAUS, January 30.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	45,183

MICHIGAN, January 30.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

Form U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Round Logs.....	*Sup. ft.*	1,088,468

NIEL MAERSK, January 30.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	602
Ink, Printing	,,	65
Paper, Document	,,	112
,, Writing	,,	57
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,343
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2.968
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	36,272
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	52
Automobiles, Parts of	*G Units*	5,637
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	351,095

AGAMEMNON, February 1.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Hardwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	6,086

STUART DOLLAR, February 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	58,800
Timber:		
Laths	*Pcs.*	250,000
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn...	*Sup. ft.*	1,164,707
Clear.....	,,	141,881
Merchantable ...	,,	33,522

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, February 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Plates & Sheets	*Pls.*	310
Borax	,,	168
Canned Asparagus	,,	37
,, Fruits,.....	,,	29
Fruits, Dried	,,	35
Ink, Printing.....	,,	42
Oranges, Fresh..... ...	,,	98
Petrolatum	,,	233
Files	*Doz.*	1,000
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	6
Motor-cars, Chassis	,,	10
Motor-trucks, Chassis ...	,,	2
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	30
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	34
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,890
Machinery, & Parts of ...	,,	21,212

GREYSTOKE CASTLE, Feb. 2.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets	*Pls.*	194
,, other	,,	213
Glucose	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,823
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	42
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	10
Cigarettes	*Mille*	500
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G Units.*	3,862

INDIEN, February 4.

(Agets: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Herrings, Salt	*Pls.*	7,250
Wheat	,,	116,588

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Feb. 5.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Barley, Pearl	*Pls.*	42
Flour, Wheat	,,	562
Ink, Printing	,,	118
Rolled Oats	,,	99
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars.....	*Pcs.*	470

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, February 5.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	*Pls.*	83
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 95	,, 93-94
Silk Piece Goods	,,	845
,, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	42,06
Feathers, Duck	,,	30
,, Goose	,,	30
Hair, Human	,,	97
Skins, Goat, Untanned ..	,,	358
Hats, Buntal Fibre	*Pcs.*	21,600
,, Hemp	,,	14,400
Skins, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	8,000
,, Sheep, Untanned	,,	6,000
,, Lamb	,,	9,000

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

Form U. S. of America.

Motor-cars, and Chassis of	*Pcs.*	36
Zinc Plates	*Pls.*	29
Asphalt.....	,,	1,732
Asparagus, ...	,,	11
Bronze Powder.....	,,	31
Cheese	,,	26
Fruits, Dried.....	,,	14
,, Table and Pie.....	,,	3
Indigo Paste, Artificial; 20 per cent. stength ...	,,	22
Ink, Printing.....	,,	2
Pitch	,,	309
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	72
,, Condensed	,,	57
Macaroni	,,	3
Paper, Document.....	,,	39
,, Writing	,,	36
Sugar, Dutch Standard No. 18 and over	,,	7
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	80
Ultramarine Blue	,,	6
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Mil e*	30
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	29,387
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 143	*G. Units* 10,714
Automobiles, Parts of	,,	1,992
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	5,510

TRIUMPH, February 6.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kjukiang	*Pls.*	100
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	974
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	443

EMPRESS OF ASIA, February 6.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang etc.	*Pls*	163
Tea, Green:		
Gunpower, Ningpo ...	,,	269
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 25	,, 25.26
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	50
,, Goose	,,	103
Hair, Human	,,	75
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1 447
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned.....	,,	87,230
Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	,,	3,118

MALAYAN PRINCE Feb. 8,

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Channels	*Pls.*	19
Expanded Metal	,,	353
Borax, Crystal	,,	420
Petrolatum	,,	48
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,882
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	5,554
Paints	,,	726
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	3
Motor-truck Chassis.....	,,	4
Machinery	*G. Units*	16,023

CORNEVILLE, February 8.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	67,253
Milk, Condensed	,,	27
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,050

SILVERWILLOW, February 9.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 1,050	*Pls.* 3,792
Asphalt.....	,,	1,681
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	78
Gum Resin	,,	1,329
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 50 per cent. stength...	,,	38
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	7,042
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	20,874
Machinery	*G. Units*	7,294

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, February 10.

From U. S. of America.

Apples Fresh	*Pls*	1,150
Flour, Wheat	,,	397
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	276
Molasses	,,	19
Soda Caustic.....	,,	1,680
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	3
Motor-trucks	,,	8
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Truck	,,	7
Machinery.....	*G. Units*	2,225
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of.....	,,	633

CALIFORNIA, February 16.

(Agents: States S.S Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Paper, Bond.....	*Pls.*	38
,, Common Printing	,,	358
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn ...	*Sup. ft*	857,620

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